Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH 1828. [NUMBER 2,003.

BOMBAY Amateur Theatre.

FOR the Benefit of the Widow and Family of the late MR. WESSENCRAFT who have been left in most distressed circumstances:

Will be performed on FRIDAY the 28th Instant the admired DRAMA OF

ROB ROY MAC-GREGOR

OR

AULD LANG SYNE.

To conclude with the laughable and entertaining Farce of

HONEST THIEVES.

TICKETS and places to be had at the Theatre, on Thursday the 27th and Friday the 28th Instant after 10 o'clock.

For the accommodation of the Public the Box-keeper will remain in attendance until a late hour, and it is *particularly requested* by the Managers that no money be offered at the entrance Doors.

Doors to be opened at six o'clock and the performance to commence at seven precisely.

Dress Box.. 8 Rs. | Upper Boxes 4 Rs.
Pit..... 6 Rs. | Gallery... 2 Rs.

Bombay, 26th November 1828.

Advertisement.

THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER, begs most respectfully to inform the Mercantile Community and the public in General of this Presidency, that Government have been graciously pleased to allow him to compile and publish "*By authority*" a work to be entitled THE BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE DIRECTORY AND IMPORT AND EXPORT GUIDE, which will contain all Enactments of Government regarding the Customs now in force, with every kind of information that can be procured to render the work useful.—

A Prospectus of the work defining its contents more explicitly will hereafter be issued; in the mean time it is most respectfully suggested that any hints or information which may in the opinion of the merchants of this place be useful will be most thankfully and gratefully acknowledged.—

The Editor of the Price Current in returning his thanks for the many kindnesses already shewn him by the mercantile community of Bombay, begs to assure them that the strictest care and attention will be exerted on his part to render the Bombay Custom House Directory, worthy of their further patronage and assistance.

As it is difficult to estimate the price the work in question will be sold for, until its Contents are known and more defined it has not been fixed; communications addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT will be thankfully received.

Bombay 26th November 1828.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE Elegant and modern MANSION on Colabah, commonly called COWPER'S COTTAGE, and lately occupied by DAVID SETON Esq.—It is well worthy the consideration of any family who is desirous of obtaining a commodious and airy habitation.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. LECKIE AND CO.

(c) *Bombay, 26th November* 1828.

A CARD

THE Annual General Meeting of the BOMBAY AUXILLARY CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held tomorrow the 27th Inst. in the Vestry of St. Thomas's Church at Eleven o' clock in the Forenoon.

T. CARR,
Secretary.

BOMBAY
Nov. 26*th* 1828.

NOTICE

THE DIRECTORS OF THE LAUDABLE SOCIETIES having deemed it expedient to discontinue taking Madras and Bombay risks in future, the Public are therefore hereby informed that no further Insurance will be granted by those Societies on the lives of Persons residing at those Presidencies and their dependencies, from and after the 1st January 1829.

(Sd.) ALEXANDER AND CO.
Secretaries Laudable Societies.

CALCUTTA,
1*st October* 1828. } (c)

A CARD.

MR. THOMAS M'CARTHY (late Commander of the *Carron*) begs to inform his Friends and the public that he purposes opening an Academy on the 1st January next at Breach Candy; for the instruction of Boys in the English language, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Geography with the use of the Globes.

Mr. M'Carthy will also teach, on extra terms, the French Language, Rudiments of Latin, Geometry, practical and theoretical, Trigonometry, plane and spherical, Conic Sections, Mensuration, Algebra, Navigation, Elements of Astronomy, General principles of Surveying and laying down Maps and Plans.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS.

Boarders, for the first mentioned course of instruction up to 13 years of age, per month exclusive of stationery.....B. Rs. 33
Do....Do....Do....upwards. of 13 exclusive of stationary
Do.....Do.....42

The utmost attention will be paid to the cleanliness, Morals, and Improvement of the pupils.

Applications addressed to Capt. Thos. M'Carthy, Military Square, will be duly attended to.

Bombay 26th November 1828.

FOR SALE,

A HIGH Bred Arab GALLOWAY, the property of a Gentlemen, proceeding to Europe, well worth the attention of any gentlemen on the Turf as he has been run and won a plate.

Apply at the Gazette Office for the Owner's address,

Bombay 26th November 1828.

FOR SALE

TWO BUNGALOWS
ON THE
ESPLANADE.

TWO BUNGALOWS in the Compounds situated between those of Mr. JAMES FORBES and Mr. BOURCHIERS in good condition, and may be occupied immediately apply at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

Bombay, 26th November 1828.

TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1829 are for Sale at Rs. 120 each (CASH) at the Office of Messrs REMINGTON CRAUFORD & CO.

Bombay, 26th November 1828.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 27th Instant,

HOUSEHOULD Furniture, Plate, Glass, Ware, Cooking, Utensils &c.

Prime Salted and Smoked Salmon, Salt and Smoked Herrings.

Bombay Marine Buttons, Superfine Furniture Chintz, Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, and many other articles.

Meadows Street, 26th November 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY
AUCTION
Tomorrow the 27th Inst.
NEW CHINA,

LACQUERED WARE.

CONSISTING of Tables, Work and Card boxes, Sets of Waiters &c.

A Fine toned upright PIANOFORTE, Berkley Cheese, and Cape Garden Seeds.

At one o'Clock
A NEAT
SHIGRAMPOE
A SERVICIABLE
BUGGY
WITH A SUPERIOR
BUGGY HORSE
AND HARNESS,
AND SEVERAL
BUGGY AND SADDLE
HORSES.

Meadows Street, 26th November 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow, the 27th Inst.
TWO REMARKABLY FINE
HACKNEYS.

THEY are both warranted sound and perfectly free from Vice, and are well worth the attention of any Gentlemen—They are parted with for no fault whatever.

Meadows Street, 26th November 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
Tomorrow the 27th Instant.
150,000
MANILLA CHEROOTS.
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

Meadows Street, 26th November 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A BAY
HORSE
EIGHT YEARS OLD
EITHER FOR
SADDLE or BUGGY.
PRICE Rs. 400.

Meadows Street, 26th November 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEW
BAROUCHE.
PAINTED GREEN, PICKED OUT BLACK, LINED WITH DRAB CLOTH AND GREEN
MOROCCO.
PRICE Rs. 2400.

Meadows Street 19th November 1828.

MONTPELLIER CASTLE.

TO be let from the 1st of January next, this pleasant and desirable retreat, situate on Salsette in the neighbourhood of the Chapel of Nossa Senhora de Monte, so justly celebrated for the salubrity of it's atmosphere!

HIGGS and BRIGGS having charge of the premises, particulars may be obtained by application to them.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On SATURDAY next the 29th instant.
The Property of Captain Prun, Hon'ble Company's Marine
AT HIS TENTS ON THE APOLLO GREEN
CONSISTING OF
Household Furniture,
PICTURES &c. &c.

AT 1 o'Clock will be put up a complete suit of Tents as they now stand, and a Europe Built Barouchette with a pair of Young Horses and Harness.

The above may be viewed at any time.

Bombay, 26th November 1828.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY the 3d Proximo
AT BELMOUNT
THE
Household Furniture &c.
OF
CAPTAIN JONES H. C's. MARINE

CONSISTING of Tables, Chairs Couches, Cots, Sideboard, Punkah, Hanging Lamps, Double Branched Wall shades, a Pianoforte, Europe Carpets, Glass Ware &c.

At 1 o'Clock will be put up (if not previously disposed of by private sale) a Chariot, with a pair of Horses and Harness.

Bombay 26th November 1828.

FIRST CALCUTTA
LOTTERY
OF 1829.

TICKETS in the above Lottery at Rs. 120 each are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & CO.

Bombay, 26th November 1828.

TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1829 are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON & CO. Price Rupees 120 CASH.

Bombay, 26th November 1828.

FOR SALE.

A BUGGY HORSE and HARNESS, for 400 Rupees, for particulars apply at this Office.

Gazette Office, 26th November 1828.

THIS DAY

WEDNESDAY the 26th Instant.

FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

SILVER and Plated Ware, Piece Goods, Blue Caps, Regulation Caps, Tea Sets, Gold Watches, Wellington and Jack Boots, Shoes, Furniture, Imitation Jewellry, Soda Water, Cyder, Beer, Claret, Vin de Grave, Hams, Glass Ware, Telescopes, and a variety of other articles.

At noon will be put up several HORSES.

FOR SALE

BY AUCTION

BY

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

On MONDAY the 1st December next and following days.

AT His RESIDENCE BREACH CANDY,

The Household Property, Furniture and Effects

OF

WILLIAM NICOL ESQ.

CONSISTING of Couches, Chairs, Tables, Cabinets, Chandeliers, Wardrobes &c. &c.

At noon two Carriages with 3 pair of horses, unless previously disposed of by private contract,

Catalogues will speedily be published and the property open for inspection on the Saturday and Sunday preceeding the sale.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

EARLY IN DECEMBER

AT BELLAIR

THE VALUABLE

Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, Queens Ware,

AND MODERN

Household Furniture

OF

R. T. GOODWIN Esq.

FURTHER Particulars and Catalogues will speedily be published. In the mean time a list of the Plate, Plated and Glass Ware may be seen at the Rooms of the Advertisers.

Frith Bomanjee and Co.

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform their Friends and the public in General, that they have just received per Ship EDMONSTONE, their annual supplies from CHINA, which they have now exposed for sale, consisting of

Lacquered Ware Screens, Cabinets and Waiters.
Straw and Velvet Slippers.
Parasole Sticks.
Joss Stick Boats and Joss Sticks.
Ivory, Feather, Straw, and Paper Fans,
Nankeen, Spring Toys.
Knitting cases and Snuff Boxes.
Silver Hookahs for Cheroots.
Sleeve Buttons of Descriptions.
Vases, and fine Fresh Black and Green Teas and Sugar &c. &c.

THEY HAVE RECEIVED

ALSO

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A FEW CARBOYS

OF

SUPERIOR

ROSE WATER.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A AIR OF WELL FINISHED

RIFLE

DUELLING PISTOLS

WITH PERCUSSION LOCKS

PRICE 300 Rs.

To be seen at the Rooms of FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO'S.

FOR SALE

A

GREY ARAB
LADIES HORSE

Young.

PERFECTLY Steady and free from Vice and has carried a LADY for four years.

ALSO A

DECCAN PONEY.

For Particular apply to, FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM CALCUTTA

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

NEW BENGAL

HOOD HIDES.

PRICE 8¼ Rs. EACH.

FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION

A

FINE TONED

GRAND PIANO,

BY

BROADWOOD.

For particulars Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE and Co.

AN INVOICE OF THE LATEST

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

MUSIC.

IMPORTED PER CUMBRIAN,

IS FOR SALE,

AT THE ROOMS OF

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A SECOND SIZE

BILLIARD TABLE

Price Rs. 600.

FORSALE

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A Few Copies of the Proceedings in the Supreme Court, in the case of BAPOO GUNNESS, at Tunnah; as published in the Gazette of the 8th Inst. corrected and revised, in the form of a neat Pamphlet at 1 RUPEE PER COPY.

Gazette Office, 20th November 1828.

FORSALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED BLANK FORMS.

BILLS of Exchange, per sett		Rs. " 2 "
Powers of Attorney, each		" " 2 "
Interest Bonds,	do.	" " 2 "
Respondentia Bonds	do.	" 1 " "
Policies of Insurance	do.	" 1 " "
Bills of Lading	per set	" " 2 "

FOR SALE.

LISBON WINE in quarter Casks and Bottles—Apply to G. DE SOUZA at Mr. J. A. PEREIRA'S No. 7 Hummum Street.

BOMBAY

REGISTER & DIRECTORY

FOR

1829.

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that on the 1st of January 1829 and on each succeeding year, will be issued from the GAZETTE PRESS, a work under the above denomination, and to which their attention is solicited. The Gentlemen who are compiling this work, *have been fortunate enough to obtain the permission of Government to be furnished with such Information from its Records, as may be necessary to insure the accuracy of the work;* and from other sources, hints for its improvement, which will be most faithfully attended to, and for which they feel extremely grateful.

The work will contain an accurate CALENDAR and ALMANAC, and complete Lists of all the Departments under this Presidency with their disposition.

Bombay 26th November, 1828.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of administration of the Estate and effects of JAMES GWINNETT, deceased late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 18th day of November 1828.—

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of C. R. U. JONES, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprised thereof,—Dated this 18th day of November 1828.

MORRIS and PUGH,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature of Bombay that Letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES JOHNSON, deceased late a Quarter Master in the Military Service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment may be Granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said court all persons concerned there are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 17th day of November 1828.—

For Freight or Passage

TO LIVERPOOL

THE FINE NEW SHIP

CONSBROOK

OF 400 TONS,

A. Strachan.

MASTER,

TO Sail from hence on or about the 15th December. Apply to Messrs. P. STEWART AND CO.

Bombay 26th November, 1828.

Passage to Liverpool

PER

DOROTHY

J. Garnock,

TO Sail on the 7th of December Apply to the CAPTAIN on Board, or to RITCHIE, FINLAY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 26th November 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

BOLTON A. I.

BURTHEN PER REGISTER 600 TONS,

John Clarkson,

COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail from Bombay positively on the 4th January next, for particulars apply to Captain CLARKSON at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay 26th November, 1828.

For Freight to London

THE NEW SHIP

ULSTER

OF 350 TONS

James Shannon

MASTER.

TO Sail early in December, apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1828.

Freight and Passage

TO

LONDON.

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

ISABELLA.

OF 500 TONS

Capt. G. R. Fox.

(HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE)

WILL positively sail to the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and LONDON on the 10th December.

This ship has good accommodations and carries a Surgeon. Apply to the COMMANDER at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay 26th November 1828

For Passage to London

OR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP,

TRIUMPH,

OF 600 TONS,

CAPT. THOMAS GREEN,

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail from hence on the 25th December.

For particulars apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay 26th November 1828.

For Passage to London,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

UPTON CASTLE

OF 600 TONS,

CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,

(OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.)

HAS very superior Accomodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will Sail for London positively on the 15th January, touching at the Cape, if Passengers offer.

For particulars, apply to Captain THACKER, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay 26th November 1828.

For Passage to London.

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

OF 611 TONS PER REGISTER

ALEXANDER HENNING R. N.

COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accommodations, carries a Surgeon, and will sail positively on the 28th December, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, if Passengers offer.

For particulars apply to CAPTAIN HENNING. at the Office of Messrs FORBES and Co.

Bombay 26th, November 1828.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

General Orders.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTALE, 13TH NOVEMBER 1828.

No. 317 of 1828.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following copy of paragraphs which will be inserted in the next general letter to Bombay from the Court of Directors be published in General Orders

We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment viz.

Lieutenant Thomas Brown,
Lieutenant W. T. G. Scriven
Captain Thomas H. Billamore,

We have permitted Major Robert Robertson of your Establishment to remain in Europe until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next Season.

No. 318 of 1828.—The following Cadets for the Infantry having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Bolton on the 5th instant and produced the prescribed Certificates of their appointment to this Establishment, are admitted into the service accordingly and promoted to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their commissions for future Adjustment.

Infantry.

231 Messrs. Robert Dennis.
836 " William Robertson,
837 " Robert Thomas Bowles Raye,
841 " John Henry Bruce Mitchell,

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant B. Kennett of the 22d Regiment and Lieutenant T. Brown of the 11th Regiment N. I have returned to their duty by permission of the Hon'ble Court of Directors without prejudice to their rank by the ship Bolton which arrived at Bombay on the 5th instant.

Bombay Castle, 13th November 1828.

No. 319 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council desires it may be understood that the government order issued on the 18th Ultimo, is merely intended to direct that the same Military Complimentary honors be paid to the superintendent of Marine as are due to a Major General, which relative rank and precedence is assigned to him by the Hon'ble Court's orders of 1814.

No. 320 of 1828.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Captain G. P. Le Messurier be considered a third Assistant Commissary General from the 1st of November last, instead of an acting third assistant as denominated in general order of the 1st of November 1827 (No. 363)

Bombay Castle 14th Nov. 1828.

No. 321 of 1828.—Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the number of commands of Hill Forts which is at present thirteen be reduced to six, viz. Rhyghur, Poorandur, Singhur, Songhur, Trimbuck and Dhoorup; to each of which will be appointed a Killadar and a Naib. Those are to be divided into grades viz. Two of the first, two of the second and two of the Third Class.

The Killadar is not to be under the rank of Subadar, nor his Naib under that of Jumadar.

A Killadar of the First Class will have an extra allowance, to that which he is entitled to retire on, of rupees 170 per mensem and rupees 30 for the keep of a Horse. He will be nominated by the Government at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief and receive on his nomination a sunnud as Killadar, a Dress of Honor, and a Horse from the Government.

A Killadar of the second class will have an extra allowance of rupees 150 per mensem and a sunnud and Dress from Government.

A Killadar of the third class will receive an extra allowance of rupees 100 a sunnud and a dress in the same manner.

The extra allowances of the Naibs Killadars will be as follows.

First Class	Rs. 80	per mensem.
Second Class	" 60	" "
Third Class	" 40	" "

The Killadars of the first class will be admitted to the third class of privileged orders of the Deccan. The Killadars will be permitted to reside at the fort to which they are nominated, or not, as may be judged expedient; but where any cases lead to their being allowed to be absent the Naib must remain in charge.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1828.

No. 322 of 1828.—In consequence of the death of Lieutenant Colonel N. C. Maw of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I which took place on the 12th instant the following promotions are made.

Infantry.

Senior Major D. H. Bellasis to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Maw deceased.—Date of rank 13th November 1828.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain C. H. James to be Major, Lieutenant R. Payne to be Captain, and Ensign A. Morison to be Lieutenant, in Succession to Bellasis promoted.—do. do.

Senior Supernumerary Ensign James Hall to rank from the 13th November 1828, and to be posted to the 3d Regiment N. I. vice Morison promoted.

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1828.

No. 323 of 1828.—Captain G. Major, Paymaster of the Poona Division of the Army is allowed leave of absense from the 15th instant, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1828.

No. 325 of 1828.—Assistant Surgeon J. Murray has been nominated to the Medical charge of the Detachment of the 7th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry of the Escort with the Hon'ble the Governor from the 1st instant.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
JOHN BAX,
Sect. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1828.

Mr. Henry Young, Assistant to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assistant in the Deckan.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals. Nov.—Capt. T. Billamore, 1st Grs. Regt.
Lieut. John S. Grant, Engineer.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. T. Foster, Marine Battn.
Major Genl. Sir L. Smith, K. C. B. Comg. P. D.
Asst. Surgeon Owen, Staff.
Lieut and Intr. R. Warden.
Capt. Thos. Roe, A. Qr. Mr. Genl. Staff.
Asst. Surgeon C. F. Collier, Artillery.
Capt. R. S. Sutherland, 13th Regt.
Cornet G. K. Erskine, 1st Lt. Cy.
Veterinary Surgeon S. M. Rogers.
Capt. J. Dawson, H. M. 6th Regt.
Ensign F. Mayor, 6th Regt. N. I.
Capt. J. F. Osborne, 1st B. E. Regt.
Lieut. J. C. Hawkins, Marine.
Asst. Surgn. James Boyd, Pioneer Battn.
Major Napier, Invalid Battn.
Lieut. C. W. Tollemache, 30th Regt. M. N. I.
Ensign H. C. Rawlinson, 1st. Grs Regt.
Capt. T. Clibborn, 1st Grs. Regt.

Departures. Nov.—Cap. Campbell, H. M. 47th Regt.
Ensigns G. P. Bull, 15th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Wm. Burnet, 2d Regt. E. Infantry.
Asst. Surgeon W. Poole, 45th Regt.
Lieut. N. Lechmere, Horse Artillery.
Capt. W. Morley, Artillery.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 20th.—Ship Cumbrian, Joseph Blythe Master from London, left the Downs on the 27th June.

22d Ship Mountstuart Elphinstone, Alex. Henning Master from China, Macao 20th Aug, Angeer 3d October.

Do. Ship Triumph (Free Trader Thos. Green Master from London, 11th June, touched at the Cape and Isle of France.

24th Ship Milford George Jellicoe Master from Calcutta 7th Oct. Alleppy 8th Nov.

25th Ship Gipsey, Wm. Quirk Master from Liverpool 18th July,—Spoke H. M. S. Maidstone Commodore Skessey from the Cape of Good Hope for the Isle of France in 36th—42 south Latitude, Longitude 51- 18. 00- E. Parted on the 16th in Lat. 24th. 40 South Longitude 12. 4. East,—all well.

Passengers per Cumbrian.—Mr. J. De Payva Merchant, George Campbell Esq. Writer, Mr. A. Mc Donnald Marine Service.

Per Mountstuart Elphinston.—Mr. Mellis, 3rd Officer of the Ship Lowjee Family.

Per Ship Triumph.—Mrs. Dawson Mrs. Collier and Child, Mrs. Saunders. Capt. Dawson H. M. 6th Regt. Capt. Osburne European Regt. Lieut. Hawkins Marine, Lieut. Meyer 6th Regt. N. I Mr. Thos. Saunders Merchant, Mr. Rogers Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Collett Free Mariner.

Per Milford.—Mrs. Jellicoe and Child, Mrs. Morris, Doctor Robinson H. M. Service,

DEPARTURES.

Nov.—21st Brig Cartha (Free Trader) J. S, Lindsay Master to Madras and Calcutta,

23d Ship James and Thomas (Free Trader) Wm. Ashridge Master to London,

Do. Ship Nerbuda, F. Patrick Master, to Isle of France

Passenger by Cartha.—Lieut. Belts and family, Ensign Evans H, M, 44th Regt, Mr. Hope, Mr. Roberts,

Per James and Thomas.—Mrs, Nicol, Mrs, Burnett, Wm, Nicol Esq. Lieut. Burnett, Lieut, Thos, Knox, A, D, C,

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Captain Cook for London; Esther for London, Charles Kerr, for London; Isabella, for London; Dorothy for Liverpool; Bengal for Liverpool; Ulster for Liverpool; Consbrook for Liverpool.

ARAB.—Asaadulbar for Mocha; Futtayrahimany for Kamore; Futtay-salam, for Persian Gulph.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Dorothy, Charles Kerr, Ulster, Emma, Esther, Prince of Orange, Isabella, Consbrook, Bengal, Capt. Cook, Bolton, Upton Castle, Cumbrian, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Triumphand Gipsey.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Carron, Kusrovie, Discovery, Edmonstone, Hashmy, and Milford.

ARAB.—Asaadulbar, Futayrahimany Futtay-salam

REPORT OF COMPANY'S VESSELS IN PORT

Antelope. Clive and Coote.—

Arrivals of Company's Cruizers None.

Departures of Company's Cruizers None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th Nov. in Meadows Street, Charlotte Wife of Mr. Robt, White of a Still born Child.

At Dapooly, on the 14th instant, the Lady of Captain J. Forbes, 20th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Byculla, on the 19th instant, the Wife of Mr. Thomas Cook, Marshall of the House of Correction, of a Daughter

In the Fort, on the morning of the 19th Instant, the Wife of Mathew Nelson, Garrison Serjeant Major, of a Son,

At Raudal Lodge, on the morning of the 20th instant, the Lady of Captain J. H. Dunsterville, Agent for Clothing the Army, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

On the 14th Oct. after, a short and severe illness, which she endured with the faith and hope of a true and humble believer in her Redeemer, Margaret, wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Hawtayne, and eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir John Franks, Judge of the Supreme Court Calcutta; greatly beloved and deeply regretted by all her numerous relations.—respected and esteemed among the circle of those acquainted with her.

To The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

Ha!—How do you do again? Think you this very early production of my Muse would please?—If so—take it.—You are heartily welcome to it——

Your old acquaintance
DICK DISTICH

*Lines Addressed to Miss CATHERINE * * **
In the character of a Quaker.

Again, sweet maid the Muse that loves thee sings;—
Again to thee, her humble tribute brings:—
Twice has she sung since first my bosom burned,
And yet no word, of kindness, is returned:—
Still does she doat on—still pronounce thy name,
Which wakes my cares, and fans my ardent flame:—
That name, which causes all my tears to start,
Alters my looks, and breaks my saddened heart.—

The friendly souls perceive—they mourn my fate,
They ask the cause,—I sigh, and answer—"Kate"
"Waste not thine youth" the friendly Matrons cry,—
Still true to thee, I only—"Kate"—reply.—

Business or play—whatever I pursue,
Thou lovely Kate, art always in my view.—
Oft, as I sleep, in visions of the night,
Thy form mild beaming breaks upon my sight;—
Then kind thou look'st, and willing seem'st to hear
The love soft tales I whisper in thine ear:—
But when prepared to snatch—Oh bliss of bliss!—
Snatch, from thy pouting lip, one meet'rous kiss,
Some Demon, envious of the Joy which seems
Wakes me to certainty, to mourn my dreams.—

Ah! can such mischief dwell in eyes so meek?
What countless cupids revel on each cheek!
There the Arch imps voluptuously repose,
Where vies the lily with the blushing rose—
Say—can a form so heavenly—so blest
Retain a heart so cruel, in her breast,
Ah! why, too lovely maid, the swain despise,
Who drank his poison, from thine own mild eyes?—

If thou dost hate me, then the cause unfold;—
Sure I'm not yet too ugly or too old.—
Friend Judith oft I meet her meaning eye,
Proud Sarah too—I've often heard her sigh,
The artless Ruth declares she'd be my mate;—
But Sarah, Ruth, and Jue I'd leave for Kate:

Say—is my hat obnoxious to thine eyes,
Or does thy heart my simple coat despise,
Say—does my neck, and unoffending cape
Meet, cruel maid thy mighty high disdain,
Oh, say the word, for thou canst doom their fall
Hat, coat, and cane—to thee I yield them all.

Come Folly come! and ope your glitt'ring fane,
Fantastic Queen! I hail thy mighty reign;—
Come kindly bring thine heavenly weapons all,
Which men do laces, stays, and Stiffnets call;—
Let thy new suppliant be thy dearest care,
Teach me to bend, at length, this haughty fair,
And then, with joy, the simple Quaker swain,
Fantastic Queen I shall hail thy sovereign reign.

The dandy loves to ogle and look smart,—
The lawyer loves to take the rich mans part,—
Dear to the Courtier is his pay, and place,
To me, far dearer, Kate, thy beauteous face.

Oh Kate!—for thee, I'd laugh, I'd dance, I'd sing
Strut on the promenade and be—"the thing"
For thee, I'd change my dress and manners quite,
Flatter the fair—nay—"bow and grow polite"
Then be the Sovereign mistress of my life
And let me call thee, lovely Kate, my wife,
No more—no more thy Quaker swain despise;—
But heal those wounds inflicted by thine eyes.

NOTICE.

THE European Inhabitants of Bombay are respectfully informed, that a Book will be sent round, in which it is requested they will insert their names and occupations, in the manner in which, they may wish them to appear in the BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY for the ensuing year.

Gazette Office. 1st October 1828.

EXCHANGE &c.

—On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal, at 30 days sight, 1 | 6¼
—Madras, at 30 days sight, 99*a* 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Sicca
Unremittable do. 107 do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108¼
B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 210 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.... Per Ton } Nominal.
China..... Per Candy, }

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER 1828.

The GIPSEY from Liverpool the 18th July, came into our harbour yesterday, and brings Liverpool papers to the 17th, and London papers to the 10th of that month—there is little for us to notice or comment upon, her intelligence merely tends to confirm what we already know, as to the advance of the RUSSIANS and the state of PORTUGAL—we have extracted some particulars on these heads from the Times of the 8th of July. We observe that MR. O'CONNELL has been returned for the county of Clare by a Majority of 1,075—the contest terminated on Saturday the 5th of July, when the HIGH SHERIFF declared him duly elected.

We have ever professed a wish to be numbered among the votaries of Liberality, but we have not, as the public has a right to expect, from us, as yet given an explanation, of what we considered the principles, with which she inspires her worshippers.—Now we feel that were we to neglect this, our conduct might, bear the interpretation, of a want, of proper respect, for their opinion, and a carelessness about the cultivation, of their good will:—and when we know how many very complacently apply the epithet Liberal to themselves, whose conduct would induce very erroneous notions of it, we naturally dread, that the Public, agreeing with us in this observation, would, until their minds were satisfied, with regard to us on this subject, withhold, from us, that confidence, patronage, and support, which it will be our pride to deserve, and our greatest ambition to win.

The worse than stupid wretch—the would be Philosopher, who finding the ordinances of religion opposed to his desires, throws off his allegiance to his creator, becomes—*liberal*—The poor hairbrained wight, smitten with the love of scribbling notoriety, finding it easie to cavil, than appropriately praise, in abusing whatever he lays hold of, and talking wild nonsense, or unknowingly scatte ing the seeds of sedition, thinks he—is *liberal*—The odious being that gratifies a spiteful disposition at the expence of anothers character, will tell you—he is fearlessly performing a public duty—he is—*liberal*—Gracious Heaven! We thank thee that thou hast thrown us on an age, when the *abuse* of words will not render them disreputable;—When the *acts* of mortals are more considered than the *names* by which they are called.—Liberality! Hail heaven—sprung Liberality;—This is thy working.—Peace is thy Offspring, and Prosperity, and Happiness are thy handmaidens:—In thy train are, honest, sturdy, strong-limbed Industry, smiling at the success of his labors, & Commerce, with her golden wand, pointing to unexplored and distant scources of wealth;—Around thee fanning the flame that glows in thy bosom are heaven-born Seraphim—Where thou art, there Spring pays its earliest visit, and Autumn yields its richest harvest:—Thou makest the steril rock to become covered with verdure, and the thirsty desart abounding with water;—Thou teachest man not only "to feel anothers woe," but to exult in anothers joy:—and thou goest on enlightening, reforming, and purifying human nature, until shall come that happy time, the sacred oracles of our religion teach us to look for—the consummation of thy work, when—

The lambs with wolves shall graze the verdant mead,
And boys in flow'ry bands the tiger lead;
The steer and lion at one crib shall meet,
And harmless serpents lick the pilgrim's feet;
The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake,
Pleas'd, the green lustre of their scales survey,
And with their forky tongues shall innocently play.

Shall we after having expressed feelings like these, regarding Liberality, now fear to declare we are liberal?—Oh! no.—We could not permit ourselves so to wrong our common nature.—We could not so insult the public,—we are liberal—we repeat with joyful pride—we are liberal.—

Tho' we feel, that from what we have already said, the discerning would be capable of gathering a sufficient portion of our principles to enable them to form an estimate of the whole; yet lest there should be any, who may wish something more full, we shall trespass a little further on our readers, and endeavour to treat somewhat more cooly this heart-stirring subject.—

Liberality then, according to our notions, is founded in Philanthropy—it engenders in man's bosom a correct idea of the dignity of his nature, and inspires him with an interest in his race.—It is strongly opposed to that petty feeling, which makes people see their own degradation, in the rise of those they have considered inferiors to a level with them.—It is, at once, the encourager of good will and the fosterer of Independence.—It instructs, in the proper excercise of our faculties, and, knowing the fallibility of human understanding, it teaches us, while treating with due respect that of others, not to be *too* diffident of our own.—It delights more in praising than censuring; but when convinced that the good of society requires that some vicious principle should be exposed, some miscreant unmasked, or some fool corrected, it lifts its voice fearlessly, in tones suited to the occasion.—

We have now given a sufficiently clear idea of what we consider Liberality, and, having done so, tho' we could delight to, expatiate on this subject, we shall hasten to release the attention of our readers.—First begging, that whenever we shall have occasion to use this word, no other construction than what we have here said will warrant may be put on it, and if, we shall ever be led by the warmth of discusion into an improper degree of heat, or thro' the fallibility of human reason into error, they will think, that the head has misled the heart, and doubt not that we shall submit to just correction.—Our motto is—"To learn from every *friend*, and every *foe*."—We shall ever as readily pick up the instruction, the spite of the latter may throw to us, as we shall gratefully avail ourselves of the advice of the former.—

But should there be found in this community, one, who by some means or other has been permitted to obtain, and is suffered to retain the control of a press, instead of receiving the reward appropriate to his deserts —a Cap and bells:—Who "*talks* of this and then of that"—but *thinks* about nothing, save his own dear self; Who, throwing out on paper, what but discovers the ricketiness of his understanding—calls it writing:—whose puny efforts have been opposed to the principles we advocate, until scared by the consequences *to himself*, he has rushed to their sanctuary, with all the breathless eagerness, and trembling humility of fear;—Should such an one, averse to "a fair field and no favor" be found, like that nasty little creature the mole, which working underground, is betrayed by the dirt it throws up, covertly misrepresenting our acts, or misinterpreting our words,—We feel we *can* take ample revenge, by forcing his attention to his own deeds, compelling him to commune with his own heart, and then pointing out, to him, what his folly around him had created—the laugh of the thoughtless, and the giddy, and of all—the reflecting, and the wise, and the virtuous—the contempt.—

It has of late, been too frequently our mournful, but at the same time pleasing duty to lay before our Readers, the expressions of respect and sorrow, elicited by the untimely death of our late lamented Judges; but hardly have we ever seen expressed on paper, sentiments that so truly bear, the stamp of friendly feeling, as the following from the "*India Gazette*"—the writer appears to have been intimately acquainted with the late SIR CHARLES CHAMBERS, and has formed a just conception of his unimpeachable honor, and steadfast adherence to the sacred duties of his Office.

"We grieve to learn that accounts have been received from Bombay, of the death of the acting Chief Justice, Sir CHARLES HARCOURT CHAMBERS. Our regret on this occasion is much heightened by the circumstance of our having been intimately acquainted with the deceased many years ago, and before his destinies pointed to India.

At a period of life when many at the Bar look forward to that envied situation with less of hope than despair, Sir CHARLES CHAMBERS was raised to the Bench; and even when thus prematurely cut off in the midst of a career so calculated to lead to distinction and independence, we suppose he could not have been more than about forty one years of age.

Of the lamented deceased, in his official character, we do not feel ourselves competent to speak; for the sphere of his exertions, with one or two exceptions of an interesting public nature, was beyond the reach of our observation. Of this, however, we feel quite assured, that in whatever situation he could be placed, unimpeachable honor and conscientious adherence to the obligations of duty, would with him be all in all—from which neither interest, convenience, personal advantage, prejudice nor partiality, would be permitted for a moment to bend his energies.

Of the scholar and the gentleman, however, on the other hand, no less than of the amiable and estimable member of the private circle, we have now a mournfully pleasant recollection,—for the manly virtues, and engaging manners that in one expressive word constitute *Sterling worth*, were centered in the lamented Sir CHARLES CHAMBERS."

We have received from Madras a very intelligent Letter, relating to the capricious and insulting power exercised by the gentleman who fills the office of Censor to the Press, at that presidency, the subject on which the letter more particularly treats, viz. the Supreme Court of Bombay,—renders it, we are sorry to say, inadmissible in our paper, as also the rejected article on the same subject which has been forwarded us; but, we have sincere pleasure in laying before our Readers the following article erased from the *Madras Gazette* by the mighty pen of that sensitive Gentleman,—and after having perused it, we imagine every man with the slightest spark of liberality in his heart, will bless and revere the memory of those men, who saved the Press of Bombay from such fetters, by rejecting to register the Press Regulations.

REJECTED ARTICLE.

From the Madras Gazette.

Wednesday October 15th 1828

In our late account of Ministerial changes, we noticed that several appointments remained unappropriated, and that, the Ministry were put to their wits end to find candidates; or rather, that all their attempts had proved unavailing, and their recruiting parties unsuccessful.—It would appear, that Lord DOUGLAS is to succeed Lord HOWARD DE WALDEN as Under Secretary to the Foreign Department, and that the Right Honourable VESEY FITZGERALD is spoken of, as the successor of Mr. CHARLES GRANT.

MR. F. LEWIS had been offered the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland, vacant by the retirement of MR. LAMB, but had refused the honour, and it was doubtful whether, notwithstanding the honour of an embassy to solicit his stay—the MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA would continue in, or retire from the Lord Lieutenancy.—His Grace we apprehend, begins to feel some of the disagreeables attached to the office of Premier, and that his *dictum* has not the same weight or consideration with a body of freeman as a body of Soldiers.—It may with truth be said, that situations are going a begging. LORD DUDLEY had been in vain solicited to remain in office and the Ministry; and equally vain, had been an application to Messrs. F. LEWIS W. HORTON, and CALCRAFT so that, however the funds may be, it is very evident that Ministerial appointments are in a miserable way, and may be had at a dreadful discount;—even the patriotic Secretary for the Home Department, begins to exhibit every symptom of fear and trembling, he cannot deny the importance attached to Mr. HUSKISSON'S dismissal.—Vigour, confidence and energy, have departed from the Cabinet;—it is struggling to regain itself, but its efforts are vain, and that which we have long predicted is fast approaching. The leader of the House of Commons begins to faulter and hesitate, and to express himself in broken and unconnected speeches; and not only betrays by his absence of thought and indecision of conduct, that, he is aware of the insecurity of his position; but the correctness of the observations of the *Times*. "Should the change of systems which is apprehended take place, should high politics, harsh measures, and military rigours be adopted he will be the first person casbiered or sacrificed."

We are not surprized that a report had gained circulation of Mr. BROUGHAM having offered his services to the Duke—his speech on the explanations of ministers, led us to expect such would follow his encomiums, as a natural consequence. *The Times* says, the report is unfounded both as regards him, and the MARQUIS OF CLEVELAND.

The Courier of the 10th June tells us that, the great and important question of the Catholics came before the Lords on the 9th agreeably to order; but, contrary to general expectation the house adjourned; we very much fear it will be considered but of minor importance and treated accordingly:—it is however advisable their Lordship should pause before they adopt a Resolution, which may place Government in a situation to choose, between two evils equally involving the honor dignity and safety of the Empire—either to retrace its steps and compromise with an injured and irritated people, or, involve the nation in all the horrors consequent on a civil war.—We say, it is advisable that their Lordships should consider calmly and deliberately, on the misery which, a precipitate act may produce on a people, already goaded to madness by wrongs and oppressions, the most grievous, and galling.

The Ministerial papers are very zealous in the cause for which they are paid, and use every means to support their employers! yet, while they insist that the several departments of Government are filled by equally efficient and intelligible men, with those who have gone out, their language is a proof they had rather, things were as they were—they are constrained, against their inclination, "to regret the retirement of the late ministers," and they reluctantly "pay their talents, the tribute they deserve."—So much for the situation of Great Britain, her ministers, and their parasites.—Satellites they also have, but they are equally dull with their principals, and equally deficient, in the one thing needful.

We were somewhat disappointed, in observing, in the Courier of last Saturday, no notice taken of what fell from us, on the subject of INDO-BRITONS, in our Paper of the previous Wednesday. To whatever cause this is to be attributed,—We trust our co-temporary, does not so wrong us, as to imagine it is not our *wish*, ever to have the assistance of our fellow journalists, in that or any other cause in which *we* may embark.

THE TIMES.—TUESDAY JULY 8.

The public will have perceived that Don MIGUEL has gone through the form of being elected, or declared, King of Portugal, by what is called the Three Estates of the realm. If he has been elected, the form of the monarchy would be altered by such a process; if only declared the declaration is worth nothing towards imparting a title—it must leave the ancient constitution where it was, to be interpreted by common sense. In the mean time, however, MIGUEL'S faction, in their partial and temporary triumph, are breathing vengeance and threatening death against all who oppose them,—Count VILLA FLOR, Count de SAMPAIO, Count de TAIPA, Marquis PALMELLA, &c.,—that is, against those who only acknowledge MIGUEL in the character which he himself lately swore was all that belonged to him.

It appears from the Oporto accounts in our city article, that these distinguished persons, whom we have above alluded to, have arrived at Oporto, and are about to try the question either of election or declaration, on a different field from that selected at Lisbon by the prisoners of Don MIGUEL.

We received last night the Hamburgh papers to the 4th instant inclusive. They do not contain any later news from the theatre of military operations on the Danube, than what has already reached us through other channels.

"BRESLAU, JUNE 25.

"Preparations are already making here, and in our neighbourhood, for the Great Camp, which is to be formed, in the middle of August, some leagues from this city, towards Schweidnitz. Not only the regiments belonging to the Silesian corps of the army, but also the corps of Posen will assemble at that time, to be exercised in grand military manœuvres. Only the infantry, however, will be properly encamped, while the cavalry and artillery will be quartered in the villages. As the Landwehr belonging to those corps are likewise to take part in the exercise this year, the whole will probably amount to between 80 and 90,000 men of all classes.

(From the Banks of the Danube June 26.)

"Lord Heytesbury, the new British Ambassador to the Court of Russia, does not go to St. Petersburgh, but to the head-quarters of his Imperial Majesty, by way of Vienna and Bucharest, as all the great European Powers will thus have their representatives about the person of the Emperor Nicholas. This fact is a plain refutation of the doubts that may have been entertained, as if the most perfect understanding did not subsist between them on every great political question.

"WARSAW, JUNE 23.

"The Russian Infantry quartered here, with all the infantry and artillery of the Polish army went yesterday into the usual camp near Warsaw.—*Nuremberg Correspondent*, July 1."

As every statement respecting the proceedings of the Russians, or the progress of their forces, is at present interesting we insert the following extracts from the Dutch papers:—

"ST. PETERSBURGH, JULY 19.

"An extraordinary supplement to the *Journal of St. Peterburgh* contains the bulletin of the army in Turkey, dated from the camp of Saturmowo, the 11th of June, which is entirely conformable to that already received through Germany.

"A battalion of the vanguard of the corps stationed in southern Walachia, sent by General Roth, states that on the 2d of June the Turks passed the Danube from Rudshuck to Slobodzeia in 13 gun-boats, with heavy artillery, and that a considerable corps of infantry and cavalry came out of Ghiurgewo to reinforce them. Two squadrons of Hulans with 3 regiments of Don Cossacks and two guns were immediately sent against a multitude of Turks who had collected near the village of Selima, and were quickly dispersed, notwithstanding a heavy fire from the fortress. Major-General Baron Geismar despatched Colonel Begedoff to assist a Cossack officer, who, with 150 Cossaks, had maintained his ground in the village of Slobodzeia, but having learned that 600 Turks had landed, the General also detached against them Major Shernow, with a battalion of Chassenrs and two cannons. The Turks occupied the houses and gardens of the village, and defended themselves vigorously, but were dislodged by our brave soldiers and the well-directed fire of the artillery. Their commander, Mahmed Banaiar, was killed, with about 100 men; more were wounded, and many perished in the Danube. Only the smaller number, protected by the gun-boats, fled, abandoning their arms on the field of battle. We had four Chasseurs killed, and 14 Cossacks and three officers wounded.

"Vice-Admiral Greigh and Baron Menzikoff report from Anapa, that the enemy has vigorously opposed the progress of the besiegers, and were repulsed with a charge with the bayonet, returned in greater numbers, but were in the end driven back with great loss. The works, however, have proceeded rapidly towards the fortress, under the fire of which a bridge, 40 toises in length, with a parapet, has been thrown over the river. Not to make the line of circumvallation too extensive. Prince Menzikoff resolved to intercept the communication of the place with the Circassians by a moveable column, a measure which induced the Pasha of Anapa to make a vigorous sally on the 30th May, supported by five cannon, and some thousands of mountaineers. The commander of the latter was killed, with his best horsemen, and the garrison repulsed with great loss. The enemy left in our hands one gun, which he defended bravely; but it was taken from him with greater valour by Count Tolstoy, the Emperor's aide-de-camp, who came up with 20 Cossacks to support the infantry. We had eight soldiers killed, and 28 wounded, one of whom is an officer.

"Ships are detached from the fleet to day and night to harass the enemy. This morning (the 19th) *Te Deum*, was performed on account of the destruction of the Turkish flotilla on the Danube and the surrender of Jassaktchi. The keys of this place, 27 standards taken from the enemy, the insignia of the two Pachas and of the Ataman of the Zaporogian Cossacks were carried in procession after *Te Deum* was ended.—*St. Petersburgh Journal*, June 21.

"BERLIN, JUNE 26.

"The Russian Ambassador at the Court of Bavaria (the Counsellor of State Potemkin) has arrived here from London, on his way to Petersburgh.

"The Duke of Brunswick has granted to Colonel Von Domberg the discharge which he solicited.

TURKEY.

Advices were received yesterday morning direct from Odessa, to the 14th ult. Although they communicate nothing new relative to the operations on the Danube, they are not destitute of interest. The delays which had hitherto taken place in the plans of the Russians may are now clearly accounted for by the occurrence of an extraordinary overflow of the waters of the Danube. The country which borders that river in the immediate vicinity of the spot where the main body of the army was to cross, had been for several days inundated to an extent of five miles on each side. It does not appear that the fortress of Ibrail and Tssaktshu had been deemed points of so much importance to the Russians as to require their surrender previous to the execution of the great plans of the campaign, and we gather from the letters, from Odessa that as all the Turkish fortresses on the Danube, were known to contain but feeble garrisons and scanty supplies, it was not intended to devote any greater attention to them than that which might be found necessary for a mere investment blockade. The army which was preparing to march on Constantinople is stated to amount to exactly 180,000 troops of all arms: 20,000 were to be left behind to be employed against the fortresses on the Danube, and prevent their garrisons from making sorties or incursions into the Principalities, and especially into Servia, in which province the Russians were particularly anxious to prevent the Turks from gaining any sort of footing. Fifty-four transports laden with stores and all kinds of supplies for the army, were to sail from Odessa on the evening of the 14th for Varna and Sizopoli, two ports situated about half-way on the coast between the mouths of the Danube and Constantinople. This circumstance confirms the conjecture we have already expressed that the Kirk-Klissia road to Constantinople, which is nearest to the sea-coast, will be prefered by the Russians on their way to that capital. The presence of the Emperor Nicholas among his troops is represented as exciting a very extraordinary share of enthusiasm among the men of all ranks, who manifest the utmost impatiance to be led by him against the enemy.

A letter from Alexandria, dated the 28th of May, places beyond all doubt the fact of a blockade having been established by an English maritime force before that place. An English frigate was cruising off that port, and had compelled two Egyptian vessels, which had come out laden with warlike stores, to put back. The conditions of the blockade had not yet been intimated to any authorities at Alexandria, either local or foreign, and their notification was not expected to take place before the arrival there of the English Admiral, who was supposed to be on his way to the Egyptian coast. Meanwhile it was believed by the merchants at Alexandria, that the blockade was intended as an exclusive restraint on the issue of provisions and warlike stores; and that the usual trade with Europe would neither be affected by its existence, nor by the spirit in which the Pacha might view the measure. There is no truth in the report circulated previous to the arrival of these advices, of an embargo having been laid on all vessels in the port of Alexandria.

PRICES.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NOVEMBER, 12th.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
360 Madras Rupees per 336 Sicca Rs....32 *Prem.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 30 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 336 Sicca Rupees .4 *Do.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 2 *Do.*

Five per Cent.
Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan. of the 18th August; 1828. At the rate of Subscription, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 4½ *Do.*

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SECOND SHEET.] THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. [SECOND SHEET.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER 1828.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

None.—

DEPARTURES.

Nov.—5th Ship Balguerie Stuttenberg, J. Charles, for Calcutta.

— 7th, —Bark Shah Byramgore, H. W. Beyt for Pondichery and Ceylon.

— 8th, —Brig Macauley, J. Aiken, for Moulmein.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st Instant, at Trichinopoly, the Lady of E. E. Woodcock, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 5th Instant, at Hyderabad, the Lady of Captain Carleton, Commanding Resident's Escort, of a Daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 7th of November, the Lady of Captain Purton, Engineers, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Church, on Thursday the 6th of November, by the Venerable the Archdeacon Robinson, Claudius Augustus Kerr, Esq. of the 3d Madras Light Cavalry, to Miss Margaret Seymour.

DEATHS.

At Trichinopoly, on the evening, of the 3d Instant, George Augustus, the only Son of Mr. G. G. Britain, Merchant at that Station, aged 14 months and 28 days.

At Vepery, on Thursday the 6th Instant, Charles James Peene, youngest Son of Mr Henry Peene, aged 3 years and 1 month, after a few hours illness from an attack of Cholera.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *November* 4, 1828.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint T. Newnham, Esq. to be First Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Western Division.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *November* 11, 1828.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint P. B. Smollet, Esq to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Guntoor. — *Gov. Gaz.*

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	OCT. 27, 1828.	SELL.
25 8 Remittable Loan, (Prem.)		24 8
0 8 Disct. Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.		1 0
At Par. New ditto Disct.		0 4

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11 a 2 0
Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs.		95 0
Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.		91 0 a 92 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills 4 per Cent
Ditto on Private Bills and Notes.....7 Ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....6 Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R.	1 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

NOVEMBER.—2d Bark Arethusa, J. Haly, from Rangoon 17th October.—Nov. 3d Ship Columbia, J. Kirkwood, from Liverpool 22d June.—Ship Francis Warden, J. Webster, from Bombay, (date not mentioned.)

Passenger per Bark Arethusa.—Mrs. J. Walsh

Per Ship Columbia for Liverpool.—Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Fell; Captain Johnston, and Captain Smith, His Majesty's 44th Regiment: Mr. J. Pittar, Merchant.

DEPARTURES.

OCT.—31st Ship Greenock, John Miller, for London.—November 1st Ship Almorah, G. H. Boyd, for London via Ceylon.—Ship John Heyes, C. Worthington, for London via Isle of France.—November 3d French Ship Malgache, G. Courtin, for Bourbon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 1st November, Mrs. J. Kelso, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 27th October, at the Cathedral by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, Mr. S. Danzen, Writer, to Mrs. Maria D'Oliveira.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 31st Oct. Captain J. S. Falconer, late Commander of the Brig Pallas, aged 30 years.

At Calcutta, on the 1st Nov. Mr. William Wall, of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 20 years and 9 months.

On board the Ship Euphrates, off the Sand Heads, on Wednesday, the 22d Oct. Mr. Henry Townsend, aged 32 years Superintendent of the Press at Bishop's College.

On the 29th Oct. Mr. John Da Costa, the oldest inhabitant of Bandel, near Hoogley, aged 102 years.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 6th October, 1828.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No 279 Lieut-Colonel Murray, c. B His Majesty's 16th Lancers, has His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave to proceed to the Presidency for Five Months, and eventually to England for Two Years, from date of Embarkation.

Ensign Rupert Allen, 47th Regiment, is appointed to act as Quarter Master to that Corps, vice Brevet-Capt. Nagle, proceeded to England, dated 3d August. 1828.

Major-General Sir J Nicholl's Division Order, of the 3d Instant, permitting Corporal Fitzpatrick, an Invalid from His Majesty's 16th Lancers, to remain at Meerut, for the purpose of accompanying Lieutenant-Colonel Murray to the Presidency, and ultimately to England, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

31st Regiment—Lieutenant Ward, for Four Months, with permission to proceed to the Presidency, and there apply for leave to return to England, on Medical Certificate.

Head Quarters, Simla; 10th October, 1828.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 280 The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until the pleasure of His Majesty shall be known.

6th Foot.

Captain John Atherton, from the 47th Foot, to be Captain, vice Campbell who exchanges, 20th September, 1828.

38th Foot.

Lieutenant G. B. O'Brien to be Captain without purchase, vice McDonald deceased, 25th September, 1828.

Ensign T. Southall to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice O'Brien promoted, 25th September, 1828,

47th Foot

Captain J. A. Campbell, from the 6th Foot, to be Captain, vice Atherton who exchanges, 20th September, 1828.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of Fifteen Years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the dates specified against their respective names viz.

2d Foot.—Lieutenant G. Mackenzie, 22d January, 1828.

13th Foot—Lieutenant W. H. Barker, 29th July, 1828.

31st Foot—Lieutenant W. G. Willies, 9th September, 1828.

Division Orders by Major-General Pine, under date the 20th Ultimo, granting Leave of Absence to Lieutenant Douglas, of His Majesty's 44th Regiment, to proceed to England on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, are confirmed; and also that under the same date, directing Captain Aitken, 13th Light Infantry, to proceed to Chinsurah, and place himself under the Orders of the Commandant with a view to be in Charge of such Men as may Volunteer for that Corps.

By Order of the Commander in Chief.
WILLOUGHBY COTTON,
Adj. General H. M.'s Forces in India.

English Extracts,

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
JUNE 17.

STAMP DUTIES IN INDIA.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH said, that it was not as matter of course that he said this Petition had peculiar claims on the attention of those who were likely, from their situation, to have a just weight on the judgment of others. His reasons for claiming the attention of the House so particularly on this occasion arose from various sources; in the first place, did so because the Petition he held had reference to the power of raising money from the British subjects in India; secondly, because it came from a body of Petitioners which he might with truth characterise as one of the most eminently respectable and important in the whole of the British dominions, and which, from the peculiar respectability of its character as well as from its present situation, had certainly the strongest claims on the attention of the House; and in the third place, he called for that attention on account of those examinations towards which the House would naturally—he had almost said necessarily—be led by the contents of the Petition. The Petition in question was one that came from all the unplaced & unofficial inhabitants of Calcutta—a city which, as far as population was concerned, was the second in the whole empire, and which was the capital of an Empire that contained nearly eighty millions. He trusted that this was sufficient to show, that the Petition emanated from no unknown or obscure body of men. No one that had a knowledge of his feelings on the subject of India, would suppose that when he had applied the epithets of "unplaced" and "unofficial," he had any intention of lowering those two bodies of persons who acted as civil and military officers in India; he had merely made use of those terms to describe the fact, and to point out that the others who were officially employed by the Government of India were silent on the subject, as well (for any thing he knew) from propriety as from prudence; to which he must add, from knowledge that he had in many instances acquired from his own experience and still more from the information of others on whom he could rely, he was firmly convinced, that in no other part of the British dominions was there such an assemblage of British subjects, with so few instances of disreputable persons belonging to them, or more worthy of attention, from fortune, success, or a spirit of intelligent enterprise. The object of the Petition was, to pray for relief against the Stamp Duty, which had been imposed on them by the Government of India about fourteen months ago. This was a duty that had never been introduced at any former period, and the Petitioners complained of its being resorted to on the present occasion as illegal, impolitic, and unjust. Now as to the first of these objections he would say nothing, for the House of Commons had no direct jurisdiction over any pure and unmixed question of law; and as the Supreme Court in India had already decided on this point, it was for the Petitioners to appeal to the King in Council. With respect to the other objections, also, he would dismiss them in a few words.—The Petitioners complained that it was falsely asserted, that they did not already contribute their full proportion to the burthens of the country; they, on the contrary alleged, that while the inhabitants of Bengal only paid 5s. a head, those of Calcutta were paying 10s. As to the accuracy of this he had nothing to say, for he was quite ignorant on the subject; but at all events, if it were denied, it would show that this was a fit subject for inquiry. The Petitioners also affirmed that these duties were peculiarly harassing on account of the nature of the dealings. This, however, was another point upon which he would not enter, nor whether the measure was more calculated to be harassing to individuals than beneficial to the Revenue. Further than this—the Petitioners proceeded to point out, that the mode of raising the tax was a very expensive one to the Revenue, and that it cost no less then 45*l*. per cent, in collecting; but again, he would say, with the accuracy or inaccuracy of this statement he had nothing to do; all that he contended for was, that if it was contradicted, it rendered the whole a fit subject for inquiry. In his opinion, however, this was but one of many inconveniences of which the inhabitants of India had to complain; he thought that the stamp duty was only a spark that had fallen on a heap of grievances; he was not, however, imputing any blame to the Authorities, either in India or England; he was only endeavouring to point out what appeared to him to be a proper subject for inquiry, and though he might speak forcibly on it, he hoped that he should speak calmly. The great question was, whether the inhabitants of India ought to be called on to contribute equally to the burthens, before they were admitted to equal advantages [hear!]. He did not mean to advantages equal to those which were possessed by the inhabitants of England, but to those which every other portion of the British dominions possessed, and by which they would be exempted from those disabilities which, in conscience, he believed were inflicted on none but Englishmen in the whole of the civilized world. He knew that in entering on this subject he should be met on the threshold by the objection, that it would be the means of anticipating another great question, which must, in the course of a few years, come under discussion. But what did such an objection as that teach the House? That all inquiry on this subject was to be deprecated, or at least to be postponed, till the very moment of decision arrived, when such discussion would be too late. And what would be the consequence? The question would be taken up in haste—decided in haste, and thus the lease of this great Empire would again be farmed out with the conviction that no Member of Parliament—not even the most intrepid—will date to mention the name of India till the time shall have arrived for the steward and the tenant to meet, and the terms of the lease to be settled. Had he exaggerated anything in all this? Was not this the history of the East India Question in the debate of 1773, of 1783, and in all the subsequent ones? Such was the way in which this subject came before Parliament, and such was the conduct that they were forced to pursue—slow without deliberation, and sudden without vigour. The last time that the Charter had been before the Legislature was at the end of the war, which had not been a proper period for going into the question, but now he saw nothing to prevent their thoroughly investigating the matter. It was a favourable period for so doing, and he trusted that in accomplishing it, they would banish every thing like passion, or that might impede fair exercise of the understanding. Three years yet remained before that question must be finally decided, and certainly that period was not at all too long for deliberation. The only ground that he could see in which this Stamp Duty could be defended was, that was, these taxes were necessary for the well-being of Government; but even if this were the case, there were many of the existing evils that could not be defended on this ground. A British subject was not allowed to go to India without a license; so that with the exception of Japan and China, he believed that it was the only part of the world from which Englishmen were excluded. And when the license was procured, it confined the holder to a particular spot; so that if he were found in any other part of the dominions than that mentioned in the license, he was liable to be seized and conveyed back as a prisoner to the original spot; the effect of which was tantamount to making him an outlaw. Another circumstance was, that unless his license was properly registered, he could not be allowed to enter a civil action; and, to complete the system, he was liable to be transported 15,000 miles, at the pleasure of those nominees of the Company—a power that was frequently equal to the ruin of a man's fortune, and which therefore, must be held to include confiscation along with the banishment. In a late Bill relative to the Government of New South Wales, a Clause to a similar effect had been introduced; and he was proud to say that it had been at his suggestion that the Clause had been withdrawn, as of too harsh a nature. The interdiction on the press was another of the tremendous evils of the present state of India—in every other country but that of India, its freedom was acknowledged, but there it was totally proscribed. He was willing to confess that in small Colonies, and with respect to personal matters, its power was often inconvenient, and that it might be wise to restrain it; but he would say that its *freedom* was more necessary in such a place as India than in any other place in the whole world, because that was the only means of making known the discontents of that Colony to the metropolitan country—the only means of wafting plaints from Indus to the Pole. What would the House think of any one who was to propose a Bill to prevent skill and industry? Was it not a law that by raising difficulties in the way, diverted skill and capital from the manufactures of the country? Was it not a law against the improvement of one of the greatest countries in the world that had been given to the charge of England? Was it not, in fact, a law against improvement, morality, and civilization? These were the grounds on which he demanded an investigation, and which he had brought forward for the purpose of inducing the House to adopt some means of inquiry into the subject, and to see whether a thing so unparalleled in the history of that Colony is necessary for the good government of India. From all that was known of the histories of other nations, there had always been two systems of managing a vanquished nation—the one was to treat those who were conquered with harshness and severity, heaping contumely upon them, and putting them down by dint of every sort of injustice and barbarity; the other, the wiser and the happier method, was by endeavouring to make the vanquished forget that their conquerors were ruling over them—by endeavouring to mingle and blend the two parties so intimately

together that their quarrels should be forgotten. It appeared to him; however, that the evil of both these ways had been gathered together in the case of the Government of India, and that the good of both had been thrown aside. Our system tended to destroy the power of those who ought to form our garrisons in the country —to lessen the power of our strong holds, and to do every thing in our power to detach the native inhabitants from the conquering race. In his opinion, there was the most overpowering necessity for a full enquiry into the causes of this most paradoxical system. He did not believe, indeed, that any extent of inquiry could satisfy any man that such a system was necessary; but, at all events, he conceived that nothing but the fullest and most ample inquiry could induce any man to sanction it, in defiance of all remonstrance or complaint. He believed that this system of Government had arisen from no reflextons upon the state of India as compared with other countries under our dominion, and that it was not defended upon any reasons arising from deliberation or experience. It arose, he conceived, altogether from circumstances; It arose from the circumstances of the inhabitances of the inhabitants and merchants of the factories spread over the vast continent of India. The legislators for India had, in fact, applied the maxims which governed a few paltry factories, trembling, as it were, at the nod of every petty native tyrant, to the government of the vast and powerful empire of Idia—the most powerful, perhaps from the verge of Austria even to China; if even the last-named country was not to be excluded in the comparison, from the ignorance and debasement of its people. The intertrade, from the acts of petty tyrants, was made the groundwork of the maxims now applied to those Europeans who took up their residence in India; but what were the interests or the actions of only 3,000 persons—for so many, he perceived, were the unplaced Europeans of Calcutta—to the Government who ruled over a population of eighty millions of subjects? Was it possible for any man to say that this exclusive system was perservered in, for the purpose of protecting the natives from oppression? Had any man, he would ask calmly, considered the state of society in that country? Did they know that the population of India was totally destitute of any of those middling classes who are in every country the connecting link between the Government and the people, and the natural guardians of their rights? Who were so naturally the guardians of the people as those middling classes, who were engaged in trade and who depended, above all others, for the fortune which they sought to acquire upon the continuance of good order and tranquillity, and whose feelings, at the same time, prompted them most strongly to the preservation of the rights of the natives? If the Legislature of this country wanted a body of men to connect the people of Indi with the Government by the strongest ties, and at the same time felt really desirous of protecting them from oppressions, they ought to invite the mercantile classes of this country to settle in India, and to encourage the extension of the numbers by every means in our power. If they wished to make the territorial possessions of the East Indis Company really defensible, and if they desired to reduce the expences of holding possession of that country, they ought to apply themselves most assiduously to the accomplishment of this object. It was impossible, therefore, he conceived, to look upon this subject in any light, and at the same time approve of the system of governing India according to the maxims of the factories. There was another circumstance peculiarly conspicuous in the whole of our Indian legislation, and which might be considered as one of the consequences of the war in which we were engaged upon the assertion of the independence of America. After that event, it would appear that we became fearful of the independence of our Colonies, and that we directed all the efforts of our legislation for the prevention of an occurrence, which, under no possible circumstances, could take place in India—the attaining of independence by a small number of Europeans, in situations of a totally civil character. He did not for an instant suppose that they could come to any conclusion upon the present occasion, but he believed he might assert, that it was no longer considered possible by any man to make the whole trade and production of one great country subservient to the purpose of defraying the expences of another. The regulations which tended to that end were taken up as a temporary expedient, but never intended to be a permanent system. Whatever was the nature of the evil of these regulations, or from whatever cause, they arose, one thing was certain, that they tended very much to lower the people of India in the opinion of the British public, and to lead them to imagine that the country was governed by a species of magic, of which they saw the effect, but whose nature they could not comprehend. Three great objections, it would be recollected by many Members of that House, were made to the measure of the year 1813, and he wished to advert to them now, because he considered them as more important from the inferences to be drawn from any of the consequences which followed the measure itself. The first objection was, that the Government of India was, to all intents and purpose, a Government good in its effect upon the population. He granted that it was good in some respects. He admitted that it protected life and property, and that it granted universal toleration. He could say that at the time he was in India toleratioon was granted to every class of the inhabitants, except the Christians. At that time Europeans were prohibited from enjoying any civil office; and the Missionaries were refused permission to preach the truths of the Gospel to the native population—a permission upon which, in his opinion, all religious liberty depended. He believed that this objection to the administration of Government in India was now removed; but the two great evils which still existed, and which, under the present system, might be called irremediable, were first—the excessive extent of taxation, and, secondly, the shutting the door of admission to civil office against all honourable native ambition. Two other objections were taken to the measure of 1813; they were then told by the most enlightened men in the country, and by those whose experience upon the subject most eminently qualified them to form an accurate judgment, that we never could hope to change the character of the Hindoos, and that it was idle to encourage any expectation of increasing, through the means of their desires, the demand for English manufactures; and at the same time it was distinctly declared, that the admission of Europeans among the natives would tend to convulse the society of India. These opinions were supported by the assertions of many of the Members of that Houses, and by most respectable witnesses at the bar, but he denied that the assertions founded upon the supposed immutability of the Hindoo character had been supported by the facts; and he would take the liberty of reading a slight statement of the fact, which brought him to that conclusion. In the seven 1st years of the monopoly of the East India Company, the average annual exports amounted to 1,200,000*l.*, and the imports to 4,300,000*l.* In the last seven year, however—he meant from the year 1820 to the year 1836—the exports had increased to 4,000,000*l.* or nearly two parts and a half as much as in the years of the former period, while the imports had increased to 6,800,000*l.*, or nearly six times as much as they amounted to in any of those years, when these experienced witnesses declared that the trade of India was, from the very nature of the Hindoo character, totally incapable of any extension [hear, hear!]. He might say that the gentlemen who gave this testimony, were well qualified by their experience and their acquirements, to speak confidently upon such a subject; but from being a part of the members of that body who were blinded by the prejudices arising in the admiration of a false system of policy they almost necessarily disabled their understandings from forming such conclusions upon the fact as their experience and their intelligence, might have otherwise warranted. In reading very lately the Travels of the late Bishop Heber in India, that eminent Prelate, who was destined to shed so bright a light upon the infantine establishment of the Church in India, and whose career every successor ought to labour to imitate, although none could hope to rival it; in reading the Travels of that excellent person—travels, which conveyed to his mind sensations which those who had not visited India could scarcely experience—he found, that the produce and manufactures of Britain were almost universally making their way to the very verge of the Great North Western Desart, and that it was no uncommon thing to find numerous specimens, the labours of English workmen, in countries which, twenty years ago, had never heard the name of England, or never even pointed out a map on that part of the habitable globe they believed it to be situated. The Bishop, however, observes, most pointedly- that in his opinion, the more Europeans who could be induced to settle in India, so much the better would it be for the country and its native inhabitants. Thus, on one of these objections to the measure of 1813—that of no possible increase to the demand for British manufactures—the witnesses had been fully contradicted by experience; and, on the other, they had been contradicted to as great an extent as the confined nature of the experiment would allow. The advocates of the syetem of exclusion were, however, opposed by two persons, whose names might be said to give a more than ordinary strength to that opposition. One of them was Lord Grenville, of whom he might say, that few men of his age united such an acquaintance with comprehensive principles to such an acute and intimate knowledge of details, or who possessed an understanding and a judgment so discriminating, without being in the slightest degree narrowed by the necessary labours of office. He might, in fact, say, that the Noble Lord observed most strictly the maxims of the sage, by advancing in learning as he advances in years, but without any obstinate adherence to former errors. The other celebrated person who opposed these opinions was Mr. Rickards, at that time a Member of the House of Commons. The wisdom of Lord Grenville, and the experience of Mr. Rickards prevailed, and the measure proposed was abandoned, but in such a manner as suited the opinions of those who fancied it was at variance with those principles upon which the prosperity and happiness of the natives of India mainly depended. The principal question now was whether it was not fitting to make some inquiry, in order that by begining early, we may proceed slowly, and not exhibit the disgraceful spectacle of adopting a crude and hasty measure after one or two clamorous debates, or of allowing the administation of the affairs of India to be a mere question for the settlement of a scuffle between rival factions. He wished the inquiry to commence thus early, in order that they might acquire all necessary knowledge betimes-that they might put themselves in possession of all important facts, and come to the work of legislation with a determination no longer to produce measures fluctuating and uncertain, but at once establish a system of Government which may bear the characteristics of perseverance and vigour. If there were any persons awed by the difficulties of undertaking the task of obtaining information—if there were any who were deterred by the labours of acquiring knowlege upon this subject, he thought they ought at least to abstain from taking any part in the discussion. They ought, in his opinion, to take upon themselves the labour of inquiry, or avoid the fearful responsibility attendant upon the pronouncing of judgment. For his part, he thought it would be better to refer the Petition to a Select Committee of that House as the best pledge they could offer of their determination to sift the question in all its parts and bearings. A Committee of that kind, although it could not do much towards the settlement of the question, might, at all events, be usefully employed in framing the outline of future inquiry, and forming a ground-work for the obtaining of more useful and more extended information hereafter [hear, hear!]. The Honourable Member concluded by moving, that the Petition be brought up, and read.

Mr. BROUGHAM seconded the motion.

The Petition prayed some Legislative measure as a relief from the various Stamp Duties now levied by the East India Company upon the Merchants and Inhabitants of Calcutta.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH then moved, that the Petition be referred to a Select Committee of that House.

Mr. W. WITHMORE seconded the motion.

Mr. W. WYNN had very great doubts whether a Committee of that kind could, in any manner, accomplish the objects stated in the Right Honourable Gentleman's speech. The Petition prayed the Legislature to pass some direct legislative measure denying the rights of the East India Company to impose a stamp duty of the description there stated. He did not think that an inquiry at this moment was so absolutely necessary as the Right Honourable Gentleman seemed to suppose, as there would be ample time for consideration long before the period when they were called upon to legislate upon this subject. He was not prepared to allow that the measure of which the Right Hon. Gent, spoke was decided upon so hastily as he described, for he recollected that there was a Committee sitting for a considerable time above stairs, and many witnesses were examined at the Bar of the House. He wished, however, to advert, in the first place, to the objects of the Petition although the Right Hon. Gent. himself seemed to consider them of the least importance; indeed he never recollected a speech upon a Petition in which the object of such Petition were less touched upon—

Pars minima est ipsa puella sui.

The Right Hon. Gent. then referred to the Bill which was first introduced upon the subject of Stamp Duties in 1787, and which, he observed, was introduced upon the erroneous principle of attempting to discourage litigation in India by a tax upon legal proceedings, and which, he confessed, that he, for one, would wish to see abandoned. The Right Honourable Gentleman then referred to the words of the Act, and contended that the judgment of the Supreme Court upon the subject of the powers given by that Act could not be questioned. That Act empowered the Governor and Council to impose duties and customs to be levied upon all persons whatsoever; and he had the authority of the late Secretary for the Board of Controul (Mr. Courtenay) for saying that it was the intention of the framer of the Act to sanction the power of levying duties of that kind. The Right Honourable Gentleman then referred to the practice of the Governors of India in levying stamp duties upon the interior parts of India, and observed that many Governors had recommended the proposing of extending the stamp duties to Calcutta and Madras. In the first instance, the subject was brought under the consideration of the Board of Controul, in October, 1817, when the late Mr. Canning was President, and it was then declared, that as the stamp duty was levied under the authority of the 23d Geo. III, some instruction was necessary from the Board for the purpose of giving authority to the Governor and Council. The private opinion of Lord Hastings was afterwards found to be in favour of the regulation; and at length finding it impossible to resist the argument that it was unjust to compel the inhabitants of the village of the interior to pay this tax, while those persons living in the city of Calcutta were exempted; he had himself sanctioned the extension of the Act to that city and Madras. He admitted the importance of the principles of free trade, and also the migration of Englishmen to the East Indies; but these were points which he now apprehended could not be taken into consideration with a view of alteration until the expiration of the East India Charter. He had been one of those who, for the sake of promoting the principles of free trade, and with the view of affording the occasional revision of the state of India, was desirous that the duration of the Charter should have been for a shorter period than that which it was enacted to be in force. With respect to the migration of Englishmen to which the Right Honourable Gentleman (Sir J. Mackintosh) had alluded, he would observe that there had been, of late years, a great relaxation in the practice of granting licenses. He had provided himself with a return of the number of applications made for licenses to the Directors of the East India Company. The number of applications did not exceed 943. Of these applications 743 had been granted by the Board of Directors; 4 had been obtained through the Board of Controul; and 192 had been refused, owing to the inability of the persons applying to make it appear that they had any reasonable prospect of independence there, and the consequent unwillingness of the Board of Controul and the East India Directors to send them out, without such a prospect, to be a burden to the people of India. A principle had been advanced in the course of this discussion, to which he could not yield his assent, namely—that this country had promoted the interest of Englishmen in India as much as she should have done. He denied, however, that we held our empire there for the mere promotion of British interests. The safety, the happiness and the welfare of the vast population under our dominion there, were the primary objects that challenged our protection & regard [hear!]. These possessions should not be looked upon merely as a means of British settlement and European aggrandisement. One inconvenience arose from the encouragement of many Englishmen forming a settlement in India. It was this—that persons going from this country, having been accustomed to free institutions, were disposed to look down with contumely and contempt on the natives. It was so in our own time, and such, too, had been the practice of antiquity. Sparta and Rome were instances to show the contempt with which the freeborn citizens treated those under their dominion, and the conduct of our own officers in India showed that they were disposed to look down upon those whom they were too ready to regard as their inferiors. Difference of colour, habits, religion and many other considerations, entered into the motives which the settlers were willing to look upon as marks of inferiority. Two grounds of complaint had been referred to by the Right Honourable Gentleman. First the heavy taxation of the inhabitants; and, secondly, the shutting out of native ambition from places of trust and emolument. He admitted, in reference to the latter point, that it would be highly desirable to furnish greater facilities for the encouragement of native ambition than had hitherto been afforded; for the places to which they had been hitherto admitted were so humble, that they did not afford a sufficient temptation. The admission of half-castes to offices of emolument and honour, as rewards of integrity, respectability of character, and industry, was one of the most important points, and the most material improvement that could be made in the condition of India. This was a subject which Sir Thomas Monroe had promoted, and he knew that the Noble Lord (Lord William Bentinck) who had recently proceeded to India, had this subject very near his heart, and that it was one of his most anxious determinations to encourage native ambition by all consistent and available means within his power. The Right Honourable Gentlemen proceeded next to advert to the Stamp Act, which was not, in his opinion, a subject which required the special interference of that House; it was not a ground of complaint that the inhabitants of Calcutta should be subjected to the same commercial regulation as the inhabitants of the other Presidencies. Upon the whole subject, however, he submitted that whatever alterations might be recommended, they could not well be carried into effect until an opportunity was afforded for doing so by the expiration of the charter.

Mr. HUME approved of the principles which had been laid down by the Right Honourable Gentleman, but regretted that they had been permitted to lie dormant so long, and that they had not been before carried into practical effect for the benefit of India. He did not refer to the Stamp Act alone, upon which he owned he would not be disposed to lay much stress, but to the whole system of Government, and to the principles by which the affairs of that vast Empire were administered. This, however, he must say, that the settlement of Calcutta was different from the other parts of India. The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were different from Bengal. When the first English settlers went out to Calcutta, they went out with the understanding that they were to enjoy all the privileges of Englishmen. But when territorial accessions had been made in 1757, by the conquest of Lord Clive, and by other augmentations since that period, the settlements had been formed under very different regulations from those which were at first established at Calcutta. He said thus much, to show that the existence of certain regulations in some parts of India did not constitute a reason for their establishment in other parts of India. At the same time, he would repeat that the mere enactments respecting the Stamp Act in Calcutta did not constitute a grievance which he would be disposed to press very strongly. The Honourable Member, after adverting to the various other improvements in commerce—to the permission of Europeans to settle in India, and to the arbitrary power of dismissing persons from the country, by tearing

them from the property which they had created and the occupations to which they had industriously devoted themselves, proceeded to state the circumstances under which the present Petition was brought before the House. And first he would remark, that it was the most numerously and respectably signed Petition that ever came from Calcutta. It might be fairly regarded as containing the sentiments of all the European & native inhabitants of that city—a city in population more extensive than Paris, and, he believed, nearly as much so as London. When the expression of so powerful a community was conveyed to the House, he was at a loss to discover the reason for delaying the redress of pressing grievances, to the period of the termination of the Charter. The circumstances attendant on the convening of the meeting were marked by very arbitrary proceedings on the part of the Government. The Sheriff of Culcutta had convened a Meeting, by advertisement in a newspaper, from which it was intended that this Petition should emanate, Through the interference of the Government this advertisment was recalled. The inhabitants nevertheless met. Tyrants were not always brave; and although indications of the displeasure of Government were given, nevertheless they did not interfere so far as to offer any obstruction to the Meeting at which this Petition was agreed upon. These facts were stated in the Petition. What was it that the inhabitants of India asked? To be protected from burdensome taxation, of the intention of which they had not been previously informed. In England the people had the power of petitioning, by their representatives, against any odious tax. Justice and experience required that the House ought to adopt means of tranquillizing India, and inabling its population to live contented and happy. At no period had there ever been such a unanimous objection manifested against any measure of Government as had been manifested against this tax. He admitted, to use an expression of an Hon. Member, that it was only a spark among powder—an addition to the many evils which the inhabitants of India had long been suffering. But all toleration of grievances must have an end; and this system of taxation without representation might fill the measure to an overflow. In 1813, on the renewal of the Charter, when a Clause was introduced providing that there should be no taxes levied on the inhabitants of Calcutta, except with the sanction of the Court of Directors and the Board of Controul, it meant that the people of India should have full knowledge of any such measure. If it did not mean that, it had no meaning. Such a proceeding as the present was, in his opinion, illegal; but whether legal or not, it was a great grievance, the existence of which a sense of justice ought not to permit. There was another Petition on a similar subject presented yesterday; and, no doubt—at least he hoped—that the Petition of to-day would be followed by numerous others, until the grievances complained of were redressed. Instead of exciting discontents, the object of the Government of India ought to be, to gain the hearts of the population of that immense empire. Nothing could better exhibit the mismanagement of the India Government than the state of the Indian revenue. From a population of above eighty millions, a revenue of only twenty-two millions, was raised, being about five shillings a head; while in this country the revenue raised amounted to between three and four pounds a head. What was the conclusion to be drawn, but that one of the richest countries in the world must be grossly mismanaged to produce so paltry a revenue? This was not owing to the articles subject to taxation not being sufficiently numerous. There was not a single taxed article in England that was not taxed in India; and there were many articles taxed in India that were not taxed in England. In India you could not have a drum and fife in your house without paying a tax for it [a laugh]. And yet, with all this extensive system of taxation, the small sum which he had mentioned was all that could be obtained. We really ought to profit by experience. We had already suffered deeply by taxing Colonies. The Stamp Act was an ominous expression. Although the Europeans in India were not so numerous as they had been in America at the period to which he alluded, still we ought to refrain from measures calculated to exasperate, and to generate resentment; and to adopt the better policy of conciliating the inhabitants, and rendering them satisfied with the Government. In the management of our Colonies we ought to take a lesson from Buonaparte, who had observed, that although it was doubtless proper to govern Colonies with energy, yet that there was no real energy without justice; that we ought to hear all their representations, and convince them that the grounds of the measures adopted with respect to them were just; and that even were the Councils of the State composed of Angels and of Gods they could effect nothing beneficial, unless the inhabitants of the Colonies were satisfied that their Statements were duly attended to. Such were the admirable maxims of Bonaparte on this subject; and to those maxims our conduct presented a decided contrast. It would take him twelve hours to enumerate all the evils which the Europeans in India suffered under the existing system of Government. He by no means impugned the motives of the Court of Directors No doubt they meant to do well, although they did not carry their intentions into effect. Instead of adopting Bonaparte's principle, which would induce them to take every means of knowing the opinions and wishes of the people of India, they rejected all information but that which came to them through official channels. The Indian Government banished individuals who endeavoured to diffuse information with respect to what was really going on. How often had he received representations of grievances from persons high in the civil and military services of the East India Company, concluding with some such paragraph as—"take care that your authority is not known—I shall be a marked and a ruined man!" As to the intercourse between England and India, the whole of it was only a modified restraint. What was the excessive liberality with which the Directors of the East India Company enabled persons to proceed to India? There was not the most trifling colony to which more persons from England did not resort. In the course of fourteen years, the average number of persons (unconnected with the Company), annually allowed to go out to India, was sixty-five! A greater burlesque could not be conceived And yet, who would deny that India required English energy and English capital to improve her great and extensive capabilities? By this system the interests both of India and England were sacrificed. Instead of encouraging and enabling India to take off a great portion of our manufactures, we cramped every means and disposition she might have to do so. Partial laws and unwise regulations were the destruction of commerce. Inquiry appeared to him to be absolutely necessary; and if, as he hoped, his Hon. Friend should obtain the appointment of a Committee, he was sure it would be made apparent that the predictions which had been hazarded, that India could not be made the outlet of British manufactures, were groundless. But if even a doubt existed on the subject, that doubt ought to be removed. The period was rapidly approaching at which the renewal of the East India Company's Charater would come to be considered; and unless the House applied themselves immediately to gain information on the subject, they would not be in a fit condition to decide upon the question.

Lord ASHLEY followed; but was by no means distinctly audible in the Gallery. As well as we could collect what fell from the Noble Lord, he stated that he was not prepared to go so extensively into the various questions respecting India, as he should have been, had he been aware that the Honourable and Learned Gentleman by whom the Petition had been presented, and who had moved for the Committee, would have entered at such length into the subject. He could assure the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, and the House, that he was quite ready to admit the importance of the subject. In his opinion, that House ought to be as attentive to the interests of the eighty millions in India, as of the interests of the inhabitants of this country [hear, hear]. Complaints, founded in justice, ought certainly to be investigated and redressed; but then they ought to be quite sure that those complaints had such a foundation. Many of the alleged grievances in the Petition were entirely groundless. Among other matters the Petitioners complained of the lottery. Now the fact was, that the proceeds of the lottery went to the improvement of Calcutta. They also complained of wharfage and pilotage duties; although the expence attendant on the wharfage and pilotage was ten times greater than the sum which the duties produced. The same was the case with many of the other allegations. The distinction which was obtained with respect to the stamp duty was for the purpose of facilitating commerce; by allowing a more easy currency of bills of exchange among the small traders in the interior of the country.

Mr. COURTENY could not positively speak as to what he might have said sixteen years before, but he conscientiously believed that it was intended by the clause in question to give to the Presidencies the power of taxation to as great an extent as possible, subject only to the controul of the Directors. The Right Hon. Gentleman had said, that not only the Directors, but the Government, had led them to believe that an open trade was to be established with India; he could take on himself to say, having then filled the situtions he had lately held, that this was not the opinion of either the Directors or the Government. It was not the opinion of Lord Buckingham or Mr. Sullivan, or any of the Members of the Board of countroul; it was not the opinion of the humble individual who was then addressing them, nor was it the tendency of any advice he had ever given; and he might say, it would not be the tendency of any advice he might give in future, though the measures he should recommend, and hoped to see carried into execution, would be to give liberal facilities to trade [question, question!]

Mr. ROBERT GRANT did not mean to enter into any discussion of the many and important topics which had been introduced, he would not say improperly, into the discussion of that evening. On the policy of this tax, and on its justice, he meant to say nothing; into any details he meant not to enter; most of all, he would not inquire into the policy of that free discussion, to which allusions had been made; on these topics he was not called on to give any opinion, and he would abstain from delivering any opinion whatever. He had never read a Petition which was more distinct in its objects, more clear in the premises it laid down, and more decisive in its prayer. The premises in the Petition were, that this tax, and all this class of taxes were not legally imposed, and that the local Government had no power to impose them. On these grounds the Petitioners prayed that the House would pass a declaratory law, stating, that to impose these taxes was illegal, and nothing less would satisfy the prayer of the Petition. This was the substance of the Petition which his Right Honourable Friend proposed to refer to a Select Committee; but if the Petitioners were right in their premises, this was not granting, but evading the prayer of their Petition. He would say further, that if it were as clearly illegal to impose these taxes as the Petitioners stated, then there was no occasion to pass a declaratory law. If it were legal to impose this, or even if the legality were doubtful, it was not customary to refer questions of doubtful law to the decisions of a Committee. If, however, the tax were strictly legal as in his opinon it was, there was no pretence whatever for granting the prayer of the Petition, and still less was there any ground for founding on that prayer any other or subsequent measure [question, question!].

Sir JAMES MACKINTOST, in reply, stated, that he had heard with great satisfaction many of the opinions which had been delivered during the evening, and in particular he had heard with great satisfaction the speech of the Noble Lord, who had he believed, then addressed the House at any lenght, for the first time, not only on account of the principles he had advanced, in relation to the Government of India, which were more liberal even than he had expected, but also on account of the details into which the Noble Lord had entered, which shewed that he had a capacity for serving the country in those departments of the public service to which he was naturally called; he had also heard with great satisfaction, in the course of the debate, the liberal opinions of those, who, from having great knowledge on the subject, would have deservedly great weight both with that House and the country generally. In particular, he had been pleased with the very liberal opinions, though they were no more than he expected from him, of his Right Honourable Friend the late President of the Board of Controul. He did not, however, agree with his Honourable Friend who spoke last, in the view he took of referring the Petition to a Committee; and he thought he had rather consulted the narrow spirit of his porfession, than the liberal views of his own mind. There was a prayer for general relief in the Petition, as well as a particular prayer; and if it were referred to a Committee, not to decide on the legality of the tax, but to consider the subject; and if that Committee might pronounce it impolitic and unjust, if not illegal; such an opinion would be a sufficient ground for repealing the tax, and such a probability was a sufficient ground for referring the Petition to a Committee. Notwithstanding this, he saw all the difficulty of engrafting so large an inquiry on a Petition of which the grounds were so narrow. He saw also the shortness of the time, and attending particularly to the valuable suggestion of his distinguished friend, the late President of the Board, whose authority gave weight to what he said—that an inquiry of this kind was a very large inquiry, and would be better proposed during the next Session, and could then be prosecuted with more advantage than now—he should not on these accounts now engraft such an inquiry on the present Petition. Not giving up the hope of introducing such anquiry; assured of the support of his Right Honourable Friend, should he undertake it; and hoping that it would not be opposed by the Government, he should then consent to withdraw the Petition, wishing, however, to place on the Minutes of the House a notice of his intention to bring forward such an inquiry next Session of Parliament.

The Petition was then laid on the table.

LITERARY GAGETTE,—MAY 17

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Chronicle of the Canongate. Second Series, By the Author of Waverley, &c. 3 vols. Edinburgh, Cadell and Co.; London, Simpkin and Marshall.

(Concluded.)

In a subsequent scene, where a doe is killed in hunting, Eachin also confesses his moral infirmity to Torquil, his valiant and devoted foster-father, who imputes it to necromancy, and turns all his thoughts to avert its effects, and save his chief on the day of battle.

Meanwhile Rosthsay is induced by Ramorny to fly from Perth, and seek refuge in Falkland, whither Catherine is seduced, (charged with heretical opinions, as well as her father) under the plea of being placed within the protection of the duchess, who has, however, left the place. On his way, the Prince again encounters Louise, the glee-maiden, and carries her along with him. She is called upon to exercise her talent; and we are told, "the maiden sung a melancholy dirge in Norman French; the words, of which the following is an imitation, were united to a tune as doleful as they are themselves:

Yes, thou may'st sigh,
And look once more at all around,
At stream and bank, and sky and ground,
Thy life its final course has found,
And thou must die.

Yes, lay thee down,
And while thy struggling pulses flutter,
Bid the gray monk his soul-mass mutter,
And the deep bell its death-tone utter—
Thy life is gone.

Be not afraid.
'Tis but a pang, and then a thrill,
A fever-fit, and then a chill;
And then an end of human ill,
For thou art dead."*

At Falkland the deceived Prince enters into some dissolute frolics, which heighten the horror of his approaching catastrophe. Repelled by the virtuous Catherine, the hapless Rothsay is immured in a dungeon, and starved almost to death: he is, however, momentarily succoured by the women, but finally despatched by the assasins. The gleemaiden escapes, and informs Douglas, who advances, takes Falkland, and hangs these bloodhounds, Ramorney, Dwinning, and Bonthron. The interest of the novel, which, as we have stated, grows throughout this last volume, still continues to increase as it verges to its close, with the dreadful contest at the Inch. Of this we must quote a few passages.

"The mountain minstrelsy, which sounded the appropriate pibrochs or battle tunes of the rival confederacies, was silent when they entered on the Inch, for such was the order which had been given. Two stately, but aged warriors, each bearing the banner of his tribe, advanced to the opposite extremities of the lists, and pitching their standards into the earth, prepared to be spectators of a fight in which they were not to join. The pipers, who were also to be neutral in the strife, took their places by their respective *brattachs*. The multitude received both bands with the same general shout with which on similar occasions they welcome those from whose exertion they expect amusement, or what they term sport. The destined combatants returned no answer to this greeting, but each party advanced to the opposite extremities of the lists, where were entrances by which they were to be admitted to the interior."

The thirtieth man of the Clan Chattan does not appear; Torquil, on the other side, having managed his absence, in the hope that he may get his chief, as also the youngest combatant, left out of the sanguinary struggle; but it is otherwise decreed: the heralds proclaim "that if any one will take his share with Clan Chattan of the honours and chances of this day, he shall have present payment of a gold crown, and liberty to fight to the death in the ranks—'You are something chary of your treasure, chief,' said the Earl Marshal; 'a gold crown is poor payment for such a campaign as is before you.' 'If there be any man willing to fight for honour,' replied MacGillie Chattanach, 'the price will be enough; and I want not the service of a fellow who draws his sword for gold alone.' The heralds had made their progress, moving half way round the lists, stopping from time to time, to make proclamation as they had been directed, without the least apparent disposition on the part of any one to accept of the proffered enlistment. Some sneered at the poverty of the Highlanders, who set so mean a price upon such a desperate service. Others affected resentment, that they should esteem the blood of citizens so lightly. None shewed the slightest intention to undertake the task proposed, until the sound of the proclamation reached Henry of the Wynd, as he stood without the barrier, speaking from time to time with Baillie Craigdallie, or rather listening vaguely to what the magistrate was saying to him. 'Ha! what proclaim they?' he cried out. 'A liberal offer on the part of MacGillie Chattanach,' said the Host of the Griffin, 'who proposes a gold crown to any one who will turn wild cat for the day, and be killed a little in his service. That's all.' 'How?' exclaimed the Smith, eagerly; 'do they make proclamation for a man to fight against the Clan Quhele?' 'Ay, marry do they,' said Griffin; 'but I think they will find no such fools in Perth.' He had hardly said the word, when he beheld the Smith clear the barriers at a single bound, and alight in the lists, saying, 'Here am I, Sir Herald, Henry of the Wynd, willing to do battle with the Clan Quhele.' A cry of admiration ran though the multitude, while the grave burghers, not being able to conceive the slightest reason for Henry's behaviour, concluded that his head must be absolutely turned with the love of fighting. The provost was especially shocked. 'Thou art mad,' he said, Henry! Thou hast neither two-handed sword nor shirt of mail.' 'Truly, no,' said Henry, 'for I parted with a mail-shirt, which I had made for myself, to yonder gray chief of the Clan Quhele, who will soon find on his shoulders with what sort of blows I clink my rivets! As for two-handed sword, why this boy's broad will serve my turn till I can master a heavier one.' 'This must not be,' said Errol. 'Hark thee, armourer, by Saint Mary, thou shalt have my Milan hauberk and good Spanish sword' 'I thank your noble earlship, Sir Gilbert Hay; but the yoke with which your brave ancestor turned the battle at Loncarty, would serve my turn well enough. I am little used to sword or harness that I have not wrought myself, because I do not well know what blows the one will bear out without being cracked, or the other lay on without snapping.' The cry had in the meanwhile run through the multitude, and passed into the town, that the dauntless Smith was about to fight without armour, when just as the fated hour was approaching the shrill voice of a female was heard screaming for passage through the crowd. The multitude gave place to her importunity, and she advanced, breathless with haste, under the burden of a mail hauberk and a large two-handed sword The widow of Oliver Proudfute was soon recognised, and the arms which she bore were those of the Smith himself, which occupied by her husband on the fatal evening when he was murdered, had been naturally conveyed to his house with the dead body, and were now, by the exertions of his grateful widow, brought to the lists at a moment when such proved weapons were of the last consequence to their owner. Henry joyfully received the well-known arms, and the widow with trembling haste assisted in putting them on, and then took leave of him, saying, 'God for the orphans' champion, and ill luck to all who come before him!'"

After the first terrible onslaught, "It see-

* Another of her songs, in honour of the brave Smith, who had saved her from persecution, was, We are informed, long a favourite in Scotland, under the title of a Bold and True."

"Oh, Bold and true,
In bonnet blue,
That fear or falshood never knew;
Whose heart was loyal to his word,
Whose hand was faithful to his sword—
Seek Europe wide, from sea to sea,
But bonny Blue-cap still for me!
I've seen Almain's proud champions prance—
Have seen the gallant knights of France,
Unvaill'd with the sword and lance—
Have seen the sons of England true,
Wield the brown bill and bend the yew,
Search France the fair, and England free,
But bonny Blue-cap still for me!"

med as if the Clan Chattan had lost rather fewer men that their antagonists; but in compensation, the bloody plaids and shirts of their party (for several on both sides had thrown their mantles away), shewed more wounded men than the Clan Quhele. About twenty of both sides lay on the field dead or dying; and arms and legs lopped off, heads cleft to the chine, slashes deep through the shoulder into the breast, shewed at once the fury of the combat, the ghastly character of the weapons used, and the fatal strength of the arms which wielded them. The chief of the Clan Chattan had behaved himself with the most determined courage, and was slightly wounded. Eachin also had fought with spirit, surrounded by his body-guard. His sword was bloody; his bearing bold and warlike; and he smiled when old Torquil, folding him in his arms, loaded him with praises and with blessings."

The second encounter is yet more fatal and decisive than the first. "The wild pibroch again sounded the onset; but the two parties approached each other more slowly than at first, as men who knew and respected each other's valour. Henry Wynd, in his impatience to begin the contest, advanced before the Clan Chattan, and signed to Eachin to come on. Norman, however, sprang forward to cover his foster-brother, and there was a general, though momentary pause, as if both parties were willing to obtain an omen of the fate of the day, from the event of this duel. The Highlander advanced, with his large sword uplifted, as in act to strike; but just as he came within sword's length, he dropt the long and cumbrous weapon, leapt lightly over the Smith's sword, as he reached a cut at him, drew his dagger, and being thus within Henry's guard, struck him with the weapon (his own gift) on the side of the throat, directing the blow downwards into the chest, and calling aloud, at the same time, 'You taught me the stab!' But Henry Wynd wore his own good hauberk, doubly defended with a lining of tempered steel. Had he been less surely armed, his combats had been ended for ever. Even as it was, he was slightly wounded. 'Foul!' he replied, striking Norman a blow with the pommel of his long sword, which made him stagger backwards, 'you were taught the thrust, but not the parry;' and fetching a blow at his antagonist, which cleft his skull through the steel-cap, he strode over the lifeless body to engage the young chief, who now stood open before him. But the sonorous voice of Torquil thundered out, '*Far eil air son eachin!*' (Another for Hector!) and the two brethren who flanked their chief on each side thrust forward upon Henry, and striking both at once, compelled him to keep the defensive. 'Forward, race of the tiger-cat!' cried MacGillie Chattanean; 'Save the brave Saxon! let these kites feel your talons! Already much wounded, the chief dragged himself up to the Smith's assistance and cut down one of the *Leichtach*, by whom he was assailed. Henry's own good sword rid him of the other. '*Reist air son Eachin!* (Again for Hector!) shouted the faithful foster-father. '*Bas air son Eason!*' (Death for Hector!) answered two more of his devoted sons, and opposed themselves to the fury of the Smith and those who had come to his aid; while Eachin, moving towards the left wing of the battle, sought less formidable adversaries, and again, by some show of valour, revived the sinking hopes of his followers. The two children of the oak, who had covered this movement, shared the fate of their brethren; for the cry of the Clan Chatan chief had drawn to that part of the field some of his bravest warriors. The sons of Torquil did not fall unavenged, but left dreadful marks of their swords on the persons of the dead and living. But the necessity of keeping their most distinguished soldiers around the person of their chief, told to disadvantage on the general event of the combat; and so few were now the number who remained fighting, that it was easy to see that the Clan Chattan had fifteen of their number left, though most of them wounded; and that of the Clan Quhele, only about ten remained, of whom there were four of the chief's body-guard, including Torquil himself. They fought and struggled on, however, and as their strength decayed, their fury seemed to increase. Henry Wynd, now wounded in many places, was still bent on breaking through, or exterminating, the band of bold hearts who continued to fight around the object of his animosity. But still the father's shout of, 'Another for Hector!' was cheerfully answered by the fatal countersign. 'Death for Hector!' and though the Clan Quhele were now outnumbered, the combat seemed still dubious. It was buddy lassitude alone that again compelled them to another pause. The Clan Chattan were then observed to be twelve in number, but two or three were scarce able to stand without leaning on their swords. Five were left of the Clan Quhele; Torquil and his youngest son were of the number, both slightly wounded; Eachin alone had, from the vigilence used to intercept all blows levelled against his person, escaped without injury. The rage of both parties had sunk through exhaustion into sullen desperation. They walked staggering, as if in their sleep, through the carcases of the slain, and gazed on them, as if again to animate their hatred towards their surviving enemies, by viewing the friends they had lost. The multitude soon after beheld the survivors of the desperate conflict drawing together to renew the exterminating feud on the banks of the river, as least slippery with blood, and less encumbered with the bodies slain."

In the third and last affray the standard-bearers and pipers of both sides join the battle and are slain by each other.

"Meanwhile, young Tormot, devoted, like his brethen, by his father Torquil to the protection of his chief, had been mortally wounded by the unsparing sword of the Smith. The other two remaining of the Clan Quhele had also fallen; and Torquil, with his foster-son, and the wounded Tormot, forced to retreat before eight or ten of the Clan Chattan, made a stand on the bank of the river, while their enemies were making such exertions as their wounds would permit to come up with them. Torquil had just reached the spot where he had resolved to make the stand, when the youth Tormot dropped and expired. His death drew from his father the first and only sigh which he had breathed throughout the eventful day. 'My son Tormot!' he said 'my youngest and dearest! But if I save Hector, I save all. Now, my darling Daull, I have done for thee all that man may, excepting the last. Let me undo the clasps of that ill-omened armour, and do thou put on that of Tormot; it is light, and will fit thee well. While you do so I will rush on these crippled men and make what play with them I can. I trust I shall have but little to do, for they are following each other like disabled steers. At least, darling of my soul, if I am unable to save thee, I can show thee how a man should die.' While Torquil thus spoke, he unloosed the clasps of the young chief's hauberk, in the simple belief that he could thus break the meshes which fear and necromancy had twined about his heart. 'My father, my father, my more than parent!' said the unhapby Eachin—'Stay with me!—with you by my side I feel I can fight to the last.' 'It is impossible,' said Torquil. 'I will stop them coming up, while you put on the hauberk. God eternally bless thee, beloved of my soul?' And then, brandishing his sword, Torquil of the Oak rushed forward with the same fatal war-cry which had so often sounded over that bloody field, *Bas air son Eachin!*—The words rung three times in a voice of thunder; and each time that he cried his war-shout he struck down of the Clan Chattan, as he met them successively straggling towards him. 'Brave battle, hawk—well flown, falcon!' exclaimed the multitude, as they witnessed exertions which seemed, even at this last hour, to threaten a change of the fortunes of the day. Suddenly these cries were hushed into silence, and succeeded by a clashing of swords so dreadful, as if the whole conflict had recommenced in the person of Henry Wynd and Torquil of the Oak. They cut, foined, hewed, and thrust, as if they had drawn their blades for the first time that day; and their inveteracy was mutual, for Torquil recognised the foul wizard, who as he supposed, had cast a spell over his child, and Henry saw before him the agent, who during the whole conflict had interrupted the purpose for which alone he had joined the combatants. They fought with an equality which, perhaps, would not have existed, had not Henry, more wounded than his antagonist, been somewhat deprived of his usual agility. Meanwhile Eachin, finding himself alone, after a disorderly and vain attempt to put on his foster-brother's harness, became animated by an emotion of shame and dispair, and hurried forward to support his foster father in the terrible struggle, ere some other of the Clan Chatton should come up. When he was within five yards, and sternly determined to take his share in the death-fight, his foster-father fell, cleft from the collar-bone well nigh to the heart, and murmuring with his last breath, *Bas air son Eachin!*. The unfortunate youth saw the fall of his last friend, and at the same moment beheld the deadly enemy who had hunted him though the whole field, standing within sword's point of him, and brandishing the huge weapon which had hewed its way to his life through so many obstacles. And perhaps this was enough to bring his constitutional timidity to its highest point; or perhaps he recollected at the same moment that he was without defensive armour, and that a line of enemies, halting indeed and crippled, but eager for revenge and blood, were closely approaching. It is enough to say, that his heart sickened, his eyes darkened, his ears tingled, his brain turned giddy—all other considerations were lost in the apprehension of instant death; and drawing one ineffectual blow at the Smith, he avoided that which was aimed at him in return, by bounding backward; and ere the former could recover his weapon, Eachin had plunged into the stream. A roar of contumely pursued him as he swam across the river.

Having devoted so much of our space to this splendid and stirring narration, in a line in which the Author of Waverly surpasses all other men, and mingling the glow of the valiant warriot with the diction of the inspired minstrel, we are sorry that we cannot extract, as we purpose, the pathetic traits of the character of King Robert. They will be seen particularly in Vol. I. pp. 227-8, 234-5, 264-5, 268; but are, indeed, exquisite throughout and most touchingly concluded by his exclamation when he learns the fate of his erring but beloved son.

Be silent, Robert," said he to Albnay, who protested his innocence; "be silent! add not perjury to murder. And was this all done to gain a step nearer to a crown and sceptre? Take them to thee at once, man, and mayest thou feel as I have done, that they are both of red-hot iron!—*Oh, Rothsay, Rothsay! thou hast at least escaped being a king!*"

Except the lamentation of the Psalmist for Absalom, we know of no parallel to this. We have only room to repeat, that the character of the giddy and irresolute Rothsay is also portrayed with great truth and feeling; and that Louise, the glee-maiden, is original and interesting—more so, in fact, than the heroine; and we cannot do better than vary the sadness of the foregoing tragedy by copying the only remaining poetry, of which she is made the pleasing instrument.

THE LAY OF POOR LOUISE.

"Ah, poor Louise! The live-long day
She roams from cot to castle gay;
And still her voice and viol say,
Ah, maids beware the woodland way—
Think on Louise

Ah, poor Louise! The sun was high,
It smirch'd her cheek, it dimm'd her eye,
The woodland walk was cool and nigh,
Where birds with chiming streamlets vie,
The cheer Louise

Ah, poor Louise? The savage bear
Made his lair that lovely grove his lair;
The wolves molest not paths so fair---
But better far had such been there
For poor Louise!

Ah, poor Louise! In woody wold
She met a huntsman fair and bold;
His Baldrick was of silk and gold,
And many a witching tale he told
To poor Louise.

Ah, poor Louise! Small cause to pine
Hadst thou for treasures of the mine;
For peace of mind, that gift divine,
And spotless innocence, were thine,
Ah, poor Louise!

Ah, poor Louise! Thy treasure's reft!
I know not if by force or theft;
But misery is all that's left
To poor Louise.

Let poor Louise some succour have!
She will not long your bounty crave,
Or tire the gave with warning stave—
For heaven has grace, and earth a grave,
For poor Louise."

To this we must add the chant over the body of Proudfute, for the sake of taking in all the poems with which the author has adorned his work.

"Viewless Essence, thin and bare,
Well nigh melted in to air,
Still with fondness hovering near
The earthly form thou once didst wear,

Pause upon thy pinion's flight,
Be thy course to left or right—
Be thou doom'd to soar or sink
Pause upon the awful brink.

To avenge the deed expelling
Thee untimely from the dwelling,
Mystic force thou shalt retain
O'er the blood and o'er the brain.

When the form thou shalt espy
That darken'd on thy [illegible]
When the footstep thou shalt hear
That thrill'd upon thy dying ear,—

Then strange sympathies shall wake,
The flesh shall thrill, the nerves shall quake,
The wounds renew their clotter'd flood,
And every drop cry, Blood for blood!"

EAST INDIA TRADE COMMITTEE.

(DUPLICATE)

EDWARD TROTTER Esq.
Secretary, Committee of the Merchants, Calcutta.

Sir,—Having addressed you by desire of our Committee on the 27th ultimo, per the *Roxburgh Castle*, and in duplicate by the *Lord Hungerford*, I avail myself of the immediate departure of the latter vessel to advert, successively, and to several matters forming the subject of that dispatch; adding such further information regarding the trade of India as the heresity imposed upon me will allow, or as may be considered desirable by your association.

1st, In respect to the Calcutta Shipping Bill.

Sir James Mackintosh postponed the presentation of the Petition to the house of Commons until yesterday. When he entered fully into its merits. For a report of the debate I refer you to a Newspaper of this morning which I forward herewith. His motion was, "That the Petition be referred to a Select Committee" motion by leave *withdrawn*—Petition to lie on the table, and to be *printed*.

A copy of our memorial of the 18th February last to the Court of Directors, was on previous motion, presented to the House on the 16th instant, and ordered to be *printed*.

2d. Bill respecting real property in India.

It has passed the House of Commons, and been carried up to the Lords. The only alteration made in it of any importance, was, the limiting its operation to Fort St, George, and Bombay, and Territories subject thereto; leaving out Prince of Wales's Ireland, Singapore, and Malacca.

3d. Bill to extend to India the late improvements in the Criminal Law, And Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in India. I have now the pleasure to forward you copies of these two Bills, They were read a second time yesterday and committed for Monday the 23d instant. The limited title of the latter Bill led me to conclude, when notice was given of its introduction, that it was a Bill seperate and distinct from that intended to apply to India the Bankrupt Laws of this country. It seems, however, that it combines both subjects, and is of considerable length, and well deserving the consideration of your mercantile body in respect to its various provisions.

5th Discriminating duty on East India Sugar,

The lateness of the Sessions, and secession from the administration of those Members who were at the head of the Trade and Colonial Department, has prevented the proposed arrangement from being carried into effect. It appears that Government had to contend with strong representations from the West Indies for a general reduction of the duty; but not chusing to hazard the experiment until the inquiry into the Finances of the country was completed, they would not risque the opposition of that body to their measures by making any partial alteration in favour of the East Indies. For a full report of the important discussion which took place on presentation of our Petition by Mr. Huskisson on the 16th instant, I beg to refer you to the *Times* News-paper of yesterday which accompanies this.

Our Committee have kept in view the promise held out last year of a reduction of the duty on East India Cotton; and have succeeded in having it placed upon a footing with that of the West Indies. The latter was formerly duty free, the former paid 6 per cent *ad. valorem*. Both will now be subject to a nominal duty of 1s. per cwt. Foreign Cotton continuing to pay 6 per cent.

The duty on Turmeric is to be further reduced (from 14s to 2s. 4d. per cwt. Bees Wax unbleached from £2 ,, 6 ,, 6. to 10s per cwt.

The Silk duties Bill expires on the 5th Oct. next. The rated duty on Bandannoes and other India Silk Handkerchiefs, now that the prices of those articles have fallen in this Market, considerably exceeds the 30 per cent duty originally intended, particularly on the White Korah Goods imported to receive the print here. The Committee have applied to Government for an alteration in the duty, so as it should not exceed the 30 per cent., as levied previous to the 5th January 1827, but they fear the question will not be gone into at present, as it seems intended that a Bill should be brought in to continue the Silk duties for another year.

I am, Sir, your most obedt. Servant,
JOHN BEGBIE, *Secretary*
East India Trade Committee.
63, Old Bread-Street, June 18, 1828.

IRELAND.

(*From the Examiner June 29.*)

The accounts from Dublin state that the rejection of the Catholic claims by the House of Lords is likely to be followed by increased and serious agitation in Ireland. Some persons who, during the discussion in Parliament, had abstained from joining the Catholic Association, have become members of it; and the Rent which had fallen to 40*l.* per week, now doubles that sum. The Association have determined to oppose Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald's re-election for the county Clare, on account of his junction with the Duke of Wellington's Ministry, and his vote against the Repeal of the Test Act. Major Macnamara was first thought of as an opposition candidate; but that gentleman having declined, it is announced that Mr. O'Connel will himself contest the county with Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald. The *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser* says,—"This unquestionably will be a most extraordinary scene. Mr. O'Connel has all the qualifications necessary—and there is no law which prevents him offering himself to the county, there is no law which prevents his election. In short, if he should have the majority of the votes, the Sheriff must put him on the return.—Again, there is no law which will compel Mr. O'Connell to take his seat. If there be not a call of the House, he may hold the representation during the present Parliament, without entering the House of Commons, or wait the passing of an Emancipation Bill.—In case of a petition against him, in the event of his return, it cannot possibly be tried until February next, and he will exercise all the privileges of a Member of Parliament, by franking letters, by communication with Ministers, &c.—But we imagine, in the event of his return, he purports going farther than this. He will present himself to the House of Commons, with a view of taking his seat—and by this means open the question of Catholic Emancipation on an entirely new ground—It is impossible adequately to describe the sensation that this announcement caused in Dublin yesterday. We suppose that the astonishment it will create in London will be equal. The eyes of the empire will, therefore, be very speedily turned to the county of Clare."

The Irish Catholics have not been discouraged by the vote of the House of Lords. They mean to double their diligence in the work of *agitation*. Simultaneous meetings to petition are to be held about the end of the year in every parish of Ireland; new exertions are to be made to increase and systematize the collection of the Rent; Liberal Clubs are to be formed in the counties, and in the parishes of Dublin, to organize the freeholders, that the whole county elections may be brought under the control of the Association; lastly, a species of patriotic nobility is to be established, under the title of the *Order of Liberators*! Every conspicuous friend of the cause, noble and plebeian, lay and clerical, will of course be enrolled in the Order. It will have its gradations of rank, its *Sir* chevaliers, bannerets, and grand commanders, with all the outward symbols of cordon crosses and stars. Though English gravity may laugh at it, it will be a bait for Irish vanity, and it will serve the yet more important purpose of uniting in one body, and holding out to popular affection the leaders and supporters, the *staff*, one

(*Continued in the Third Sheet.*)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 26TH NOVEMBER 1828.

(Continued from the Second Sheet.)

may say of the Catholic League. What in fact is nobility? It lives only in the breath of mankind. Strip Titles of the popular veneration which hallows them, and their value is gone,—*Scotsman*

MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY'S PENINSULAR WAR.

Narrative of the Peninsular War, from 1808 *to* 1813. By Lieut.-Gen Charles William Vance, Marquess of Londonderry, G. C. B. G. C. H. Colonel of the 10th Royal Hussars. London, 1828. Colburn.

In days of yore, when we first relinquished the *idealities* of provincial life to mingle with the stern realities of the metropolitan world, and threw ourselves

"Amid the shock, the crowd, the strife of men,"

we remember it was with exceeding pain we beheld a before vague, abstract, bodiless, and oh! how beautiful, thought, replaced by that vulgar, tangible, eating, drinking, abominable substance—a live author! How many dreams were dissolved by the sound of a voice! How many air-built castles were overthrown as suddenly by the blowing of a nose, as were the walls of ancient Jericho by the blast of a ram's horn! Who would not curse, like us, the hour when Moore, that young, handsome, elegant fellow, of six (ideal) feet, dwindled into a stout, dwarfish, middle-aged Irishmen—when the author of the Pleasures of Hope and the finest Lyrics of modern times was suddenly metamorphosed before our eyes into a silent, pale, pleasant looking gentleman—when the curtain of awful and romantic mystery was drawn, and discovered in the author of Waverley exactly the sort of face and figure we should expect to find under a tartan cloak on some remote stot-feeding hillside in Scotland! But although authors, generally speaking, would do well to keep out of the way of spectators, yet it must be confessed that there are some instances in which persons who have already exhibited in public as mere men should take the first opportunity of wiping away the impression they then made by appearing as authors. Of this class the writer of the huge volume before us is a very singular and remarkable example. It will be remembered, that, during the short administration of Mr. Canning, there sat in the House of Lords a nobleman, bearing a hateful and ill-omened name, who, if not the most powerful, was [illegible] opposition. With eloquence such as might be expected in the denizen of a tap-room, the noble legislator attacked every member and measure of government, ransacking the whole vocabulary of vulgar abuse, with all the emphatic feebleness of noisy imbecility. Who could have imagined, from his speeches, that Lord Londonderry knew how to write his name? But for his lordship to compose a history—and not to begin it, like Bob Acre's challenge, with a *dammee*,—were ideas so baseless and absurd before the thing actually happened, that we cannot think of imputing them, even in the peaceable form of an interrogatory to any of *our* readers. The thing, however, has happened: we simply announce the fact, without pretending in the remotest manner to account for it. Here is, in true and corporal reality before us, a history, of 640 quarto pages, written by the Marquess of Londonderry—*and a friend*. We advise his lordship to take his friend in his pocket the next time he goes to the senate.

The work, excepting occasional blemishes in the style, is exceedingly well and honestly written; it is the plain narrative of a soldier who was engaged personally in most of the conflicts he describes; and although perfect neither as a history nor as a literary composition, it will furnish very valuable *memoires pour servir* for the historian, and many improvable hints for the man of letters. The narrative commences with the fortunes of Sir John Moore, and the author gives a very excellent account of the retreat to Corunna. We dissent altogether from his opinions of the conduct of that brave and beloved officer, which we think was precisely such as any rational man would have pursued in circumstances so new and hazardous. We have no room for controversy on this point, and shall merely remark that although Corunna is a comparatively very bad fighting-ground, yet, if advantage had been taken of better situations in the interior, it is by no means clear that the situation of the deserted and sacrificed army—the forlorn hope of our continental war—would have been a whit bettered, even by a repulse of the enemy. The success of the British cavalry must have seemed a very extraordinary thing in the eyes of the French, who perhaps looked upon *John Bull* on horseback in the ridiculous light in which our caricaturists represent *Jack Tar* on horseback.

"It was remarked by all, that as often as the French and our people came into contact the superiority of the British cavalry was shown to a degree far beyond anything which had been anticipated. They seemed to set all odds at defiance; and in no single instance was their temerity punished by defeat, or even by repulse. Matters went so far at last, that Captain Jones, of the 18th, ventured, with no more than thirty men of his regiment, to attack one hundred French cavalry, and he put them to the rout, killing fourteen, and making six prisoners.

* * *

"A body of five or six hundred horse were observed, about nine o'clock, to try a ford not far from the ruins of the bridge, and in a few moments afterwards they crossed, and began to form on our side of the river. Instantly the pickets, which had been appointed to do the duty of a rear guard made ready to oppose them. Though they mustered little more than two hundred men, they boldly advanced, under the command of Colonel Otway, against the mass, repeatedly charging it's leading squadrons, and keeping it fairly in check, till Lord Paget and the writer of these pages arrived; when the former made *haste* to bring up the 10th hussars, whilst the latter put himself at the head of the detachment already in the field. Many charges were now made on both sides, and the squadrons were repeatedly intermingled; whilst the pickets still continued to give ground, as it was intended that they should. But the 10th were now ready, the pickets saw that they had support; and they required no entreaty to dash against the enemy. One cheer was given: & the horses being pressed to their speed, the enemy's line was broken in an instant. They fled in great disorder to the river, and repassed it much more actively than they had passed it before; leaving in our hands General Le Fevre, their colonel, with upwards of seventy other officers and men. This was, however, the most serious affair in which we had yet been engaged. The cavalry opposed to us formed part of the imperial guard; they were all tried soldiers, and they fought in a manner not unworthy of the reputation which they had earned in the north of Europe. They lost in killed and wounded, independently of prisoners, about sixty men; our casualties fell somewhat short of fifty.

"It has been said, that Napoleon himself was an eyewitness of this rencontre, from the opposite heights on which he stood. Whether there be any truth in the rumour, I know not; but one thing is quite certain, that the enemy did not venture, for some days after, again to oppose themselves hand to hand to our cavalry" q. 205-8

The gallantry of the French is done ample justice to throughout the narrative. Take the following as an example. The British were posted on the impregnable heights of Busaco.

"Both attacks were made with great spirit and determination; but the latter was evidently that upon which Massena mainly relied, and to insure the success of which he had taken every imaginable precaution. It was intrusted to an elite corps, appointed expressly for the service; and it was headed by three of the most distinguished regiments in the French army—the 32d, 232d, and 70th. These were placed under the command of General Merle, an officer who had acquired a high reputation from his behaviour at Austerlitz; and they certainly gave proof that neither they nor their leader had won a name which they were not worthy to wear. They pressed forward with a gallantry which drew forth, the hearty plaudits, not of their friends only, but of their enemies; and, in spite of as heavy a shower of grape, round shot, and musketry as it is easy to imagine, they actually gained the summit. They gained it too in good order, that is to say, they were formed in an instant after the accent was won: and had they been supported, they would have doubtless stood their ground for some time; but there was no support in their rear; and the 45th British, with the 8th Portuguese, met them with a bravery not inferior to their own, or that of any other corps in either army. The contest was warm, but it was not of long continuance; for the 88th arriving to the assistance of their comrades, instantly charged, and the enemy were borne over the cliffs and crags with fearful rapidity, many of them being literally picked out of the holes in the rocks by the bayonets of our soldiers" q. 431.

A curious contrast is presented in a single paragraph between the conduct of English and Portuguese officers placed in similar circumstances. The scene is Albuerra.

"During the hottest of the action, Marshal Baresfora exposed himself with a degree of intrepidity, which could hardly fail of spreading an example of heroism around. He repeatedly dragged the Spanish officers from their ranks, compelling them to lead their men forward, and show them the way; and when individually charged by a Polish lancer, he grappled his adversary by the throat, and threw him from his saddle. A very different fate attended the personal exertions of the Portuguese staff. They too were engaged by a single lancer who knocked down one with the butt of his pike, overset another man and horse, and gave ample employment to the entire head quarters before he was finally despatched. These heroes declared, the man seemed possessed by an evil spirit; and that when he fell at last, he literally bit the ground. The lancers, as is well known, were peculiarly daring in their attacks, and merciless in their operations. They seldom paused to offer quarter, but speared our men without mercy, whether offering resistance, or giving proofs of submission. q. 539-40.

And now comes the reckoning at this same Albuera, after all these tragical and farcical amusements.

"All this could not, of course, be done without a prodigious slaughter on both sides; indeed, the killed and wounded lay in masses so compact, that full seven thousand bodies occupied the space of a few hundred feet; and our artillery, when advancing towards close of the day, were compelled to pass over them, deaf to their cries, and averting their gaze from the brave fellows thus laid prostrate in the dust" q. 538.

Losses by death, however, are nothing to the appalling misery to which a retreating army is subjected in a wasted country. The account of the retreat to Corunna cannot be read without shuddering. The description of a review of the Spanish troops by torchlight is in the best style of the author, who does not elsewhere exhibit much graphic power.

"Our arrival at the camp was announced by a general discharge of artillery, upon which an immense number of torches were made to blaze and we passed the entire Spanish line in review by their light. The effect produced by these arrangements was one of no ordinary character. As the torches were held aloft, at moderate intervals from one another, they threw a red and wavering light over the whole scene, permitting, at the same time, its minuter parts to be here and there cast into shades more obscure. The grim and swarthy visages of the soldiers, their bright arms and dark uniforms, appeared peculiarly picturesque as often as the flashes fell upon them. Then there was the frequent roar of cannon, the shouldering of firelocks, mingled with the brief word of command, and rattling of accoutrements and arms, as we passed from battalion to battalion; all these served to interest the sense of hearing to the full as much as the spectacle attracted the sense of sight. Nor was old Cuesta himself an object to be passed by without notice, even at such a moment, and under such circumstances as these. The old man preceded us,—not so much sitting on his horse as held upon it by two pages,—at the imminent hazard of being overthrown whenever a cannon was discharged, or a torch flared out with peculiar brightness; indeed, his physical debility was so remarkable as clearly to mark his total unfitness for the situation which he then held. As to his mental powers, he gave us little opportunity of judging; asmuch as he scarcely uttered five words during the continuance of our visit; but his corporeal infirmities alone were at absolute variance with all a general's duties, and showed that that he was now fit only for the retirement of private life', p. 312-13.

The account of the Spanish general is interesting.—"The place at which we paid this visit, and witnessed these events, was called Case del Puertos; where the head-quarters of the Spanish army were established in a wretched hovel. We alighted here after the review had ended, and as soon as we entered, Cuesta, who seemed quite overpowered by fatigue, retired to rest, but he returned again at eleven o'clock to supper, and sat with us till past midnight. He sat however, as he always did under similar circumstances, in profound silence, neither seeking to take a share in the conversation, nor, apparently at least, paying the slightest attention to it. I was much struck by this singularity of manner, and inquired of those around me whether it were assumed; but they all represented it as being perfectly natural, and gave rather a curious account of the aged chief. Everything, it appeared, went on throughout the army, rather in his name than by his immediate orders; for he governed his followers wholly by a system of silence and terror, of which all stood wonderfully in awe. Cuesta was a person of no talent whatever; but he was a brave, upright, and honourable man, full of prejudices, and obstinate to a great degree, and abhoring the French with the hatred of personal rancour. On the latter account, and because they knew that he would never willingly betray them, the Spaniards reposed unbounded confidence in Cuesta; and they did so the more readily, as he never failed to hang, or otherwise put to death, every traitor that fell into his hands. Cuesta never gained a victory, yet he was constantly eager to fight; and when the battle began, he was always to be found in the post of greatest danger. That, however, was a matter of very little moment; for he gave no orders except to push on; and as to arrangement, or the mode of executing manœuvres, they were things unknown in his army." 315-6.

We cannot close the volume without saying, that however meanly we may think, of Lord Londonderry's abilities in the senate, we cannot help respecting him as a careful observer, a gallant soldier, and an honest man.—*Lon. Weekly Review, May 3.*

IRISH REBELLION.

(From the New Monthly Magazine, for May.)

Personal Narrative of the "Irish Rebellion" of 1798. By Charles Hamilton Teeling,

Mr. Teeling was an actor, or rather we should say, a sufferer in the scenes which he describes, for he was very early thrown into prison. His work is written rather in the theatrical style of declamation, but this throws no discredit upon it, for the Irish are naturally disposed to the florid and dramatic, and the period of which he speaks was one of great excitement and adventure. Mr. Teeling's arrest was attended by circumstances which deserve mention. Lord Castlereagh, the supporter of Parliamentary Reform, and recent partizan of Mr. Teeling and his friends, was the principal agent in it, and his Lordship's conduct then bears out the majority of the British people in their estimate of his character, cold-blooded and artful as it proved to the end of his career: mediocre in capacity, bold in outrage, plausible and subtle in manners, and smooth in language.

"The evening," he says, "preceding my arrest, had been passed in one of those gay and cheerful assemblies for which at that period the North of Ireland was distinguished, and in which Lord Castlereagh and other members of his family not unfrequently mingled. The recollection of those early scenes is still fresh in my remembrance, and the delightful entertainment they afforded, was a true criterion of the polished manners and the social feeling of the inhabitants of my native town. (Lisburn.) Accompanying my father on the following morning on a short excursion on horseback, we were met by Lord Castlereagh, who accosted us with his usual courtesy and politeness. We had proceeded up the street together, when, having reached the house of his noble relative, the Marquess of Hertford, we were about to take leave of his Lordship—'I regret,' said he, addressing my father, 'that your son cannot accompany you;' conducting me at the same moment through the outer gate, which, to my inexpressible astonishment, was instantly closed, and I found myself surrounded by a military guard, I expostulated, and in no very measured language, against what I considered a foul and treacherous proceeding, and with warmth I demanded that the gate should be reopened, and my father admitted. This, after some deliberation, was assented to. My father entered; he looked first on me, then sternly on Castlereagh, and with a firm and determined composure inquired the cause of my arrest. 'High treason!' replied his Lordship. Our interview was short; my father was not permitted to remain. It may well be conceived at this moment what were his emotions; he bade me adieu with a proud, but a tender feeling; and whilst my hand, locked in his, felt the fond pressure of paternal love, his eye darted a look of defiance, and his soul swelled indignant with conscious superiority over the apostate patriot and insidious friend."

"Lord Castlereagh had only performed half his duty; he had made good his 'caption,' but he wanted evidence to convict his prisoner, or to give a plausible pretext for the extraordinary measures he had exercised towards me. He entered my father's house accompanied by a military guard, and placing a sentinel at the door of each apartment, he presented a pistol to the breast of my brother. John, a fine spirited youth of fourteen, whom he compelled to accompany him in his search, opening successively every locker, from which he carried off such papers as he thought proper to select, together with my pistols. My brother conducted himself on this occasion with a firmness and composure which could hardly have been expected from a lad of his years. One of my sisters evinced the most heroic courage: she was my junior, and with the gentlest, possessed the noblest soul; she has been the solace of her family in all subsequent afflictions, and seemed to have been given as a blessing by Heaven, to counterpoise the ills they were doomed to suffer. But the feelings of my mother were totally overpowered by the scene. She had just been informed of my arrest, and now saw our peaceful home in possession of a military force. Maternal affection created imaginary dangers, and in the most energetic language she prayed Lord Castlereagh to permit her to visit my prison, and to grant even a momentary interview with her son. This he had the good sense and firmness to decline, and in communicating the matter to me in the course of our evening's conversation, I expressed my approval of his decision. But my mother felt other-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

wise; the afflicted state of her mind precluded that reflection which should have rendered her sensible of the propriety of Lord Castlereagh's refusal. Agitated and disappointed, her gentle but lofty spirit was roused, and burying maternal grief in the indignant feeling of her soul, 'I was wrong,' she exclaimed, 'to appeal to a heart that never felt the tie of parental affection—your Lordship *is not a father*.' She pronounced this with a tone and an emphasis so feeling and so powerful, that even the mind of Castlereagh was not insensible to its force, and he immediately retired with his guard."

Mr. Teeling gives some animated sketches of the state of the country, the successive risings of the people, and the horrid cruelties perpetrated by the ruling faction, with a publicity and frequency which rendered it impossible that they should not be fully known to the Government. On this there is only this to be said in explanation of the conduct pursued. The moment was in the highest degree critical and alarming. The separation of Ireland from England, or at the least, a long and sanguinary contest, seemed to be approaching. The only party on which the Government could rely was the Orange faction, of which the safety and existence were bound up with the maintenance of English authority. To have checked their violence would have been to reprove their zeal; to have punished their atrocity would have been to reject their loyal co-operation. Their assistance was needed at any price and on any terms, and they were allowed to give it in their own way. The same palliation, if it be a palliation, is not to be found for the acts committed more immediately under the eye and superintendence of officers of the Government. We cannot take leave of Mr. Teeling's book without extracting the following interesting anecdote:—

"In the class of informers, the case of the unhappy Kerr whose innocence when compared with the infamy of others. Personal fear had operated on a timid mind, which circumstance was eagerly caught hold of by the petty despot of the village near which the unhappy man resided; and in the moment of terror, he was led, by the hopes of self-preservation, to the implication of others. The four men against whom Kerr lodged his information experienced a rigorous confinement in their county prison; and as the period for their trial approached, great anxiety was entertained for their safety. The informer was confined in a remote quarter of our prison, and the better, to conceal his dangerous design, he was represented by the authorities as a prisoner of state deeply involved in political crime, and guarded, if possible, with more than ordinary precaution. But the secret was soon discovered which the wary governor was so anxious to conceal. An interview was procured with the unfortunate Keer; by whom or by what means it is unnecessary to state.

"The principal actor in this scene was young, and of an ardent and lively disposition; he was influenced by two powerful motives, love of country, and humanity to the distressed. He disguised his person and aspect, gave an artificial colouring to his hair, habited himself in a half-worn suit of black, substituting for the lively collar of green, the grave-folded clerical lawn, and the accompaniment of a breviary and a snuff-box, he was tolerably well-equipped as a young and zealous divine. A golden key opened the padlock to Kerr's cell. The moment proved favourable—the mind of the unfortunate man, lowered by the painful restrictions of his confinement, and perhaps touched with remorse, was in a condition to receive the impression of pious admonition and advice;—neither was spared. Happily, the feelings of virtue were not yet extinct in his soul. The horrors of his situation were depicted in the most lively colouring, and the misery which a prosecution would inevitably entail, both on himself and on the families of the unhappy victims, whose thread of life was spun by his hand, while his heart, perhaps recoiled from the work of death. The nerves of Kerr were touched;—his glimmering lamp nearly exhausted, indistinctly exhibited his pallid countenance and emaciated form, which were in perfect character with his gloomy and miserable abode. He addressed his friendly visitor, whose habit and appearance so well bespoke the consoling minister of religion; he thanked him for his charitable advice,—he pressed his hand,—he implored his pious prayers,—and earnestly besought him to return and impart to him the *consolations of religion*. 'I would fain,' said his youthful and charitable instructor, who admonished by this *serious* appeal, now began to reflect that he was not in reality the character which he had assumed,—'I would fain return and impart every consolation in my power to afford, but the risk is great, and were it known that I had visited this cell without a written permission from the Secretary of State, my sacred calling would not protect me from the severest punishment.' 'May Heaven protect you! said the unfortunate Kerr; 'you have brought peace and consolation to my dungeon. For seven months I have not seen the face of man, save the surly turnkey who brings me my daily food, such as it is, neither plenty nor good in its kind; and yet the Secretary informed me I should be treated as a 'prisoner of state.' Oh God, *such state* has nearly broke my heart;—were I once free!—but—' 'Hold, my friend,' exclaimed his pious monitor, 'Christian charity reaches Christian forgiveness. Had your unfortunate countrymen poured out *seven months' malediction* against you for the misery they have experienced, the wrongs they have sustained, the privations they have borne, and the domestic afflictions their wives and children have been doomed to suffer, it is neither in a habitable prison, nor in the mansion of animated clay, that your soul would now reside, but in the language of incontrovertible truth, in the *blaze of perdition*. But the mercies of Providence are above all his works, and the door of forgiveness is never closed against the repentant sinner.' These words were pronounced with a solemnity, of speech and gravity of deportment which struck the heart of the unhappy Keer; and again he implored the pious intercession of his charitable guide, and the forgiveness of those whom his weakness or his wickedness had wronged.

'It has been a fortunate work,' exclaimed ——, on regaining his companions,—'we have rescued four men from death, and Kerr from perdition.' The intelligence was conveyed to the friends and advocates of the unfortunate gentlemen, which was tantamount to a reprieve from the arm of death. The hour of trial approached, Kerr was conveyed to the castle, where he received his instructions from the advisers of the State; the worn-out garments of the prison were replaced by new and more becoming attire; he proceeded on his journey to the county of D——, escorted by dragoons with all the pomp of a judge of assize, for in those days the Government informers were always protected by a military guard. He appeared in court. The prisoners were arraigned,—acquitted,—and returned in triumph to their homes, for *honest* Kerr was no longer a government informer. Of the four gentlemen who were the subjects of this anecdote, two I believe are yet living. I know not what political opinions they may *now* hold, but they are men of truth, and will recognize the occurrence should this page ever meet their eyes."

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY

A VISIT TO THE TOMB OF BYRON.

Then future thousands crowd around their tomb,
And pilgrims come from climes where they have known
The name of him who now is but a name,
And, wasting homage o'er the sullen stone,
Spread his by him unheard, unheeded—fame."

And is this the mighty dome above the poet's grave? Alas! who would have thought that a secluded and miserable village of Nottinghamshire should contain, unnoticed, and almost unknown, the remains of the great genius of our age! That no monument in these "temples where the dead are honoured by the nations," should have been erected by England to record the death of the noblest of her sons! Neglected by his friends after death, as he was deceived by them through life, it seems as if the same persecution which followed him on earth had accompanied him also to the grave. The little church of Hucknal, three miles to the south of Newstead Abbey, is the resting-place of him who in this world found no rest; and a simple marble tablet the only tribute to his memory. This church, only twenty paces in length, has long been a burial-place of the Byrons: nine of them now lie in the family-vault under the chancel. Here Byron's mother, who died at Newstead in 1811 soon after his return from abroad, was buried; and here in compliance with a wish which he expressed in his younger and calmer days, and which he appears afterwards at times to have cherished, notwithstanding what is contained in his writings to the contrary, he was himself interred, in July 1824. His coffin lies on the south side of the chancel. In the wall, between it and the door, is inserted a monumental tablet of white marble set in gray, of which the following is an accurate copy:—

IN THE VAULT BENEATH
WHERE MANY OF HIS ANCESTORS AND HIS MOTHER ARE BURIED,
LIE THE REMAINS OF,
GEORGE GORDON NOEL BYRON,
LORD BYRON OF ROCHDALE
IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.
THE AUTHOR OF CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE.
HE WAS BORN IN LONDON ON THE
22ND OF JANUARY 1788.
HE DIED AT MISSOLONGHI IN WESTERN GREECE ON
THE 19TH OF APRIL 1824,
ENGAGED IN THE GLORIOUS ATTEMPT TO RESTORE
THAT COUNTRY TO HER ANCIENT FREEDOM AND RENOWN.
HIS SISTER THE HONORABLE
AUGUSTA MARY LEIGH
PLACED THIS TABLET TO HIS MEMORY.

By the side of it hangs on a peg a paltry daubing of his arms, which it had been better to have left alone. To the inscription, I have nothing to object; but it obviously strikes an observer, that the name of Augusta Mary Leigh is more conspicuous than his to whom the tablet was placed. I should have abstained from making any remarks which might be considered painful to the connexions of Byron, had not the indifference which all his *soi-distant* friends and relatives have shewn to his memory removed all scruples, and fully justified me in passing censures upon them. The inscription would appear to be a praise-worthy mark of affection from a sister to a brother; but *sit terra amari*, what can be supposed, when it is known that it was not till more than a year had elapsed from the time of his interment, and till murmurs on such neglect had become loud and long, that even this tardy and small tribute to his memory was afforded. So,

"Behold her love or pride!"

it was put up in August 1825. A book, presented by a distinguished author, is kept in the church, for the registry of persons visiting the tomb. His own inscription and verses in it express the opinions of thousands on this subject.

"To the immortal and illustrious fame of Lord Byron, the first Poet of the age in which he lived, these tributes, weak and unworthy of him, but in themselves sincere, are inscribed with the deepest reverence—*July* 1825."

At this period, no monument, not even so simple a slab as records the death of the humblest villager in the neighbourhood, had been erected to mark the spot in which all that is mortal of the greatest man of our day reposes: and he has been buried more than a twelvemonth.

"So should it be;—let o'er this grave
No monumental banners wave;
Let no word speak—no trophy tell
Aught that might break the charming spell,
By which, as on this sacred ground
He kneels, the pilgrim's heart is bound,
A still, resistless influence
Unseen, but felt, binds up the sense,
While every whisper seems to breathe
Of the mighty dead who rests beneath;
And though the master-head is cold.
And though the lyre it once controled
Rests mute in death, yet from the gloom
Which dwells about this holy tomb
Silence breathes out more eloquent
Than epitaph or monument.
One laurel wreath—the poet's crown—
Is here, by hand unworthy thrown;
One tear—that so much worth could die,
Falls, as I kneel my sorrowing eye;—
This the simple offering,
Poor but earnest, which I bring,
The tear has dried, the wreath shall fade
The hand that twined it soon be laid
In cold abstraction;—but the fame
Of him who, tears and wreaths shall claim
From all remote posterity,
While Britain lives, can never die. J. B.

There are few names of note in the book. The Duke of Sussex's name stands at the head; and among others, Thomas Moore (*tu quoque Brute!*). Opposite to Byron's tablet still remains his mother's hatchment; and on the north side of the chancel is an old-fashioned white marble tablet, surmounted by the family arms, with the folloing inscription:—

"Beneath in a vault
Is interred the body of Richard Lord Byron,
Who with the rest of his family being seven brothers
Faithfully served King Charles the First in the Civil War
Who suffered many [illegible] of their loyalty
And lost all their present fortunes,
Yet it pleased God so to bless the honest endeavours
Of the said Richard Lord Byron
That he repurchased part of their ancient inheritance,
Which he left to his posterity
With a laudable memory for his great piety and chasity.
He departed this life upon the 4th day of October,
Ann. Dom. 1679, in the 74th year of his age.
In the same vault is interred the Lady Elizabeth
His first wife, daughter of George Russel Esq.
By whom he had ten children.
And the Lady Elizabeth his second wife, daughter
To Sir George Booth, Knight and Baronet,
Who appointed this monument
To be erected
To the memory of her dear husband
And for her great piety and goodness.
Acquired a name better than that
Of sons and daughters

There is no other monument in the church: it seems appropriated to the Byron family. On the occasion of Byron's interment, it was hung with black: the following Monday, some villains entered and stole nearly the whole of the cloth.

It is now four years since the death of Byron, and no public monument has been erected to him. This cannot arise from any want of support, as a numerous list of subscribers, among whom were some of the first names of the country, was obtained long ago. Why the person who undertook the management, afterwards relinquished his task and his duty, he himself can best explain. It is satisfactory at least to think, that a measure so highly interesting to the Poet's admirers in all quarters of the globe, met with no want of cordial support: and if their wishes to honour his remains have not been fulfilled, it is only in consequence of the officious interference or cold neglect of those very men who ought to have been the first—both from public and private motives—to further their intentions.—*Lon. Lit. Gaz, April 26.*

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